The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1876. NO. 304.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay for it.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turkish Troubles.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN TURKEY—MURAD DEPOSED AND ABDUL HAMID TO BE HIS SUCCESSOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29.—A Cabinet council, at which all the grand dignitaries were present, has resolved to depose the present Sultan Murad and proclaim Abdul Hamid as the Sultan. The change will occur shortly, certainly before the beginning of the next Ramadan, the great annual feast of the Mahommedans.

THE PEOGRESS OF MEDIATION.

VIENNA, August 29.—The Great Powers are constantly interchanging telegrams concerning the proposed mediation. A general agreement has been reached touching the principal features of the policy to be adopted, but the details are unsettled. Germany is the most backward of Powers. It is believed that no great difficulty will be experienced in determining the steps to be taken, but several days will probably elapse before the Powers submit their proposals to the Porte.

AUSTRIA TO LEAD IN MEDIATION—DIFFICULTIES IN DETAILS.

LONDON, August 29.—A special from Berlin says that Austria will be invited to again take the initiative in submitting mediatory propcals to Turkey and Servia. The negotiations commenced by guaranteeing Powers are for the present restricted exclusively to obtaining a suspension of hostilities. Great divergencies of opinion are feared when details are discussed and conference is considered the only means of adjusting them.

ANOTHER REFUSE OF THE TURKS REPORTED.

BELGRADE, August 29.—Official advices received here state that the Turks attacked the Servian left on Monday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They left their killed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on the field. A Turkish attack on Little Zwornick was likewise repulsed.

THE MOVEMENTS FOR MEDIATION.

The diplomatic agents have handed the Premier Ristics a joint note from their respective Governments. They take the subject of mediation into their own hands and have instructed their Ambassadors how to proceed to stop hostilities. The Powers are endeavoring to hold Servia to its action while the War party is trying to temporize to make better terms.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

VIENNA, August 29.—The Council of ministers has been held in Constantinople to consider peace proposals, of which outlines have been given to the Grand Vizier by the Powers separately. Russia strenuously opposed the condition that Servia should first sue directly for peace and the Porte has abandoned its demand to that effect.

Spain.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, August 29.—It is said that 24,000 men of all arms, with Krupp and placentia guns, will embark at Santander and Cadiz for Cuba before November first.

South America.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 29.—A private telegram from Lima says: "The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of the Superior Court, and the prisoners belonging to the British steamer Talisman will be at liberty to leave Peru in a few days."

Italy.

THE PROSPECTIVE ROYAL ELECTION.

ROME, August 29.—It is affirmed that the Cardinals have unanimously agreed to omit certain ceremonies in the conclave to be held when the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX. becomes necessary. The object is to hasten the election of a new Pope and keep the conclave free from foreign influence.

Ocean Steamship Intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The Bothnia, from Liverpool, the Cambria from Hamburg, and the Anchoria, from Glasgow, have arrived.

LONDON, August 29.—The steamships Spain, Labrador, Victoria and Rhein, from New York, Nurnberg, from Baltimore, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—As the White Star steamer Germanic was leaving her dock to-day, she fouled the Allan Line steamer Circassian at an anchor. The Germanic lost her boats and davits from waist to quarter, and sustained extensive damage to her upper works. The Circassian lost her bowsprit and figure head.

ST. LOUIS.

New Departure in Steamboating—Fast Passenger and Freight Lines on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—A new departure in steamboating on the Upper Mississippi was made to-day by the Keokuk and Northern Line Packet Company. Commodore Davidson, President of that company, has for a long time believed that a line of fast steamers to ply between here and Keokuk to carry passengers and light freight only, would result in bringing back to the river the large passenger traffic of former years. To test the matter the company has this season built two very fast and elegant steamers, the War Eagle and Golden Eagle, and to-day the new enterprise was inaugurated by the departure of the War Eagle on her first trip, under the most favorable auspices. The design is to compete with railroads as to speed, comfort, safety and cheapness. The line will be daily and boats run by schedule time.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley falling and stationary barometer, southerly to westerly winds, and generally warmer, clear or partially cloudy weather, possibly succeeded by rain areas. For the lake region, slowly falling barometer, generally warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and rain areas, with southwest to southeast winds in the lower lake region. For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, southwest to southeast winds, increasing cloudiness, and probably succeeded by rain areas. During Wednesday night, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi rivers will continue slowly falling.

The Scotch rifle team arrived at New York on the Bothnia yesterday.

The fatal casualties from steam boilers, railroad crossings, &c., yesterday, were only five as reported.

The drawing of the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company has been postponed to November 30th.

A Cincinnati dispatch at one A. M., reports the Dayton short line freight depot was then burning. The loss will be heavy.

The Teachers' Association of Arkansas is in session in Little Rock, and is attended by prominent educators from all parts of the State.

In the Greco-Roman wrestling at Cincinnati last night, between Wm. Miller and Thiebaud Bauer, for a purse of $1,000, the first bout was won by Bauer in forty-eight minutes, the second by Miller in seven minutes, and the third and purse by Bauer in twenty-eight minutes.

A Shreveport dispatch says that Captain Tennyson, in charge of the Government steamer there, has received orders to clear out the obstructions in the raft region of the Red river, formed by the late overflow, in accordance with the appropriation made at the last session of Congress.

White, Langstaff & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, of Memphis, suspended yesterday. The firm has been embarrassed for some time, but failing to effect a compromise with its creditors, closed its doors yesterday. The liabilities of the firm are not reported, but are believed to be heavy.

At six o'clock yesterday morning Wagner's mathematical instrument store and Enrich's warehouse, in New York city, were robbed of $20,000 worth of goods by burglars, who openly loaded an express wagon with them. The building is at No. 50 Maiden lane, almost at the corner of Broadway.

The Centennial orations upon the histories of the States of the Union were resumed at Philadelphia yesterday. Illinois was the subject and Rev. Charles H. Fowler the orator. The Centennial management have agreed upon two more twenty-five cent admission days, Saturdays, the 23 and 9th of September.

The third annual convention of the National Sportsmens' Association met at Chicago yesterday afternoon, seventy-five members being present. Hon. J. V. Le Moyne, of Chicago, presided, and Hon. E. H. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, was made Secretary of the association. The Treasurer made a report, delegates' credentials were examined, and papers on subjects of interest to the organization were read.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Sweeping Conflagration at San Francisco—Two Hundred Families Made Homeless—Loss Half a Million.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—About eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the box factory on Brandon street, in the southern part of the city. The neighborhood was closely built up with frame dwellings, stores and manufacturing establishments, and before two in the morning the fire had almost completely swept the large block bounded by Brandon, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets, the only buildings saved being the fine offices of the Central Pacific Railroad and a few frames of small value, the latter mostly badly damaged. Over two hundred poor families were turned out of doors and the loss will probably aggregate half a million dollars.

Among the buildings destroyed was the German Hospital, a large brick edifice, containing at the time about seventy patients. Owing to the rapid spread of the flames, the inmates were for a while in a critical position, but were eventually removed without accident.

The fire at one place crossed the north side of Brandon Street and the Railroad Hotel, a large three-story frame, was completely destroyed. The streets for blocks in the neighborhood were littered with household goods and packed with a dense crowd, while all the numerous eminences of the city were covered with spectators. At one time there was imminent danger that the fire would cross Third street and sweep that portion of the city down to the Pacific Mail docks; but the fire brigade made a stand on that street and checked the flames there.

Some of the dwellings destroyed were of superior character. Besides these, the principal loss is in the destruction of the hospital, the Railroad Hotel and the box, sash and blind manufactories. No loss of life or serious accident is reported.

During the conflagration last night a fireman named Stewart fell from a ladder on Brandon street, and was instantly killed. A number of minor accidents are reported, but few of a serious nature.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

A Terrible Story from Louisiana—Violent Attacks of the Savage Blacks Upon the Timid and Peaceful Whites, in which Nobody was Killed and the Same Number Wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Colonel George W. McCranie, of the Ouichita *Telegraph*, sends the following dispatch to the Associated Press:

MONROE, LA., August 29.—This city and vicinity is greatly excited because of the firing to-night into the residences of David Faulk, Isaiah Garrett, and the attempt to kill Lamy Faulk, planters living on the river below here. Mrs. Faulk has been dangerously ill for weeks. Her bedroom was the target of the assassins. Mr. Garrett's house received about seventy bullets. Mr. Lamy Faulk saw two men, both colored, enter his gate. They exploded two caps aiming at him and went on. Several white families in the vicinity have come to this place for safety and appeals have been made to the volunteer company here for assistance. No cause can be imagined for this outrage which has thrown the whole parish into intense excitement and spread terror among white families of this section, where greatest quiet has hitherto prevailed. It is thought that this trouble is the sequence of the disturbance occurring last Saturday at a Republican barbecue, when eight or ten whites, present by invitation, were rudely treated by negroes, their lives threatened and forced to leave the grounds to pacify the infuriated blacks, who drew revolvers and otherwise exhibited the ferocity of desperadoes. Fortunately the firing at houses did no serious damage, although a shot in one case entered a bedroom. Steps have been taken to preserve the peace and prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE CENTENNIAL BOAT RACES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—The second day of International regatta passed off as pleasantly as the first day. The single scull race opened the sport, and James McCartney, of the Friendship Club, I. Henthorn, of the Atalanta Club, E. Mason, of the Argonauta, and G. W. Young, of the Crescent, started in the first heat, which was won by McCartney in eleven minutes and one and three-quarter seconds. The second heat was contested by B. Siebert, of the Vesper, Ed. Mills, of the Atalanta, and Frank M. Hoffman, of the Philadelphia University. Curtis of the Northwestern having withdrawn. Mills won in ten minutes fifty-nine and quarter seconds. Hoffman became very weak towards the finish and Siebert had already given up sick. The entries for the third heat were Robinson of Union Springs, Cornell, Curtis, Northwestern, Gormley of the Quaker City, and Tasker of the Crescent Clubs. Gormley won by a quarter length in ten minutes forty-one and three fourths seconds.

The next race was for four-oared shells, between the Eureka and Beaverwyck. The latter won in nine minutes seven seconds. The race between the Trinity College, of Cambridge, England, the Watkins and the Columbia College clubs was next on the programme. Columbia withdrew owing to sickness before the start, and in the course of the race Cambridge stopped owing to the sickness of the captain. At the close, the Watkins crew was nine minutes and a quarter seconds.

The next following race was between the London Rowing Club and Yale University. Yale got away first but London led by half a length ere they reached the bend of the river. Yale managed to get on even terms, but the London crew again got a slight advantage and crossed the line in eight minutes five and a quarter seconds, Yale one second behind.

THE HARTFORD RACES.

HARTFORD, August 29.—The fall meeting opened to-day at Charter Oak Park with an excellent attendance and track. Following is the summary:

2:29 CLASS.

Dick Swiveler	1	1	1
Membrina Kate	2	3	2
Lydie Home	4	2	3
Carrie S	3	5	5
Big Fellow	5	4	4

Time—2:29, 2:29¼, 2:27.

2:22 CLASS.

Commonwealth	1	2	1
Anne Collins	3	5	1
Dottie	2	1	6
Belle Brassfield	5	4	3
Honest Harry	4	3	4
May Bird	6	6	5

Time—2:23¼, 2:22, 2:23¼, 2:23.

RUNNING RACE.

Derby	2	1	1
Loreno	1	2	3

Bangor distanced for foul riding.
Time—1:49¾, 1:48¾, 1:50¾.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1876.

ORDER REVOKED.

Secretary Morrill has revoked Secretary Bristow's order of July 13th, 1875, placing special agents under the direction of the solicitor of the Treasury. They will hereafter act under the direction of A. K. Seeger Supervising Agent, subject to the order of the Secretary.

Those Anonymous Letters—What General Williams Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The *Post* to-day publishes an interview with ex-Attorney General Williams and wife. General Williams has nothing to say in addition to what has already been published concerning the celebrated anonymous letters read by members of the Cabinet at Washington, the authorship of which has been charged to Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams said she could tell the public nothing new except to publish the letters received by herself, and that she would not do as they contained slanderous statements against ladies in Washington. General Williams said that he would probe matters to the bottom, and that when he obtained the facts, would vindicate himself and punish the culprit. He said his suspicions as to the author of the letters and charges pointed to certain persons whose name he declined to mention.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Maximillion Joseph Chelius, a celebrated physician and surgeon of Heidelberg, is dead.

George V. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster General of Illinois, during the late war, died of consumption in California yesterday.

Secretary Cameron and General Sherman will leave Washington on their Western tour of inspection about the 12th of September, going as far as San Francisco.

A Columbus dispatch says: Governor Hayes has received several invitations to visit prominent gentlemen East and West during the fall, but has declined them all. His official duties will probably not permit him to leave Ohio for some time to come.

Action in Ejectment.

Mary White yesterday entered suit in ejectment against James Dawson and Ralph White to recover possession of sixty acres of land in Fawn township, adjoining the property of Sampson Alter, Dr. Rolla and others. A summons was issued.

POLITICAL.

New York.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The Republican State Committee was organized to-day, with Alonzo B. Cornell, Chairman.

Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 29.—Senator McDonald addressed a very large Democratic meeting in the State House Square to-night. The Senator was escorted by the Tilden and Hendricks Guards from his residence to the place of speaking.

Governor Hendricks will make his first speech of the campaign at Shelbyville, Saturday night.

Nevada.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL AND CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada to-day nominated for Presidential electors, S. Clurrie, E. Bienabaquet, J. C. Hagerman; for Congressman, A. C. Ellis.

Mississippi.

POLITICAL TOLERATION AND DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—The *Avalanche's* special from Jackson, Mississippi, says that after the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler club at Vicksburg last night, ex-Senator Pease was rotten-egged by a mob while attempting to speak from the gallery of the Postoffice. A. H. Arthur, an old and respected citizen of Vicksburg, was chairman of the meeting, but was powerless to suppress the disorder.

Iowa.

SENATOR ALLISON ON THE STUMP.

DUBUQUE, August 29.—Hon. W. B. Allison, United States Senator from Iowa, delivered an able speech at the Atheneum in this city this evening, to a large and attentive audience.

State.

CLYMER RENOMINATED.

READING, August 29.—The Democrats of Berks county to-day renominated Hon. Heister Clymer for Congress.

General.

General N. P. Banks believes that if the Republican party triumph there will be no more troubles in the South.

Tilden has practically demonstrated his ability in the line of "retrenchment and economy," by dodging his income tax.

Ben. Wood, a brother of Fernando Wood, and himself a well-known politician of New York city, recently made a bet of $1,000 to $200 that Hayes and Wheeler will carry New Jersey.

When George W. Julian used to run for Congress in the old "Burnt district," his favorite designation for Democrats was "Christless whelps." Have they changed, or has he?—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The *Free Press* says "there is a grand uprising of the people all over Michigan." It talked the same way before election in 1872. The result of the uprising then was sixty thousand Republican majority.—*Detroit Press.*

Mrs. Ellen J. Foster, the Iowa lady lawyer, is preparing an address, entitled "Northern Ballots and Southern Bullets," with which she means to take part in the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler, beginning in Indiana.

Charles O'Conor said: "Tilden has done some good work against the New York ring, but he is a politician." And being a politician he worked against the ring when he saw it was about to fall, just as he worked for it when it was in the height of its prosperity.

It is the millionaires who shirk honest tax-paying, that put such heavy burdens upon the honest poor men who pay. Tilden saved thousands of dollars by cheating the Government on his income tax, during the years he was piling up a million dollars.—*Akron Beacon.*

Mr. Schurz's partner states that immediately after Tilden was nominated leading Democrats of St. Louis called on him to say that as soon as Tilden was elected President he would send Schurz's name in as Secretary of State or Minister to Germany. 'Raw! for Tilden and reform!

Governor Tilden is not a handsome man, and when a Schuylkill county boy had seen Samuel's portrait in one of the organs two other days and walked his father's whole one of the Mollie Maguire murderers that was?" his parent thought it was decidedly rough on the "Mollies."—*Pittston Gazette.*

The Columbus correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: Reports from Maryland and North Carolina received by prominent gentlemen here show an excellent prospect for Republican victory in those States. In Ohio every day the canvass progresses—Tilden grows weaker and Hayes stronger.

The Maine correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that Bob Ingersoll is creating a perfect furore in that State. "In his denunciations of the Democratic party and its candidate," says the correspondent, "he awakens the same spirit which fired the enthusiasm of the sons of Maine against the rebellion."

Even the Philadelphia *Times* feels moved to say, alluding to General McClellan's letter "coming out for Tilden:" "If a man who has always been a Democrat, and has been honored with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, considers it necessary to say now that he is going to vote for its nominees, he must think that the party is in a bad way, indeed."

Ex-Secretary Bristow, in an interview at Burlington, Vt., said: "There is a good prospect of some of the Southern States going Republican. They have a clear Republican majority if their citizens are allowed to vote without intimidation, and whether they can do that, I cannot say. It depends upon the result of elections in the Northern States which vote early."

In an article on the Southern demand for the refunding of the cotton tax the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Ind.) says: "Never in the history of the country were there anything like the existing number of hungry cheerers pressing their jobs at Washington through Senators and Representatives. Let the people in every district look well to their Representatives, for upon the complexion of the Congress now to be elected will depend the security of the Treasury and the people's earnings, as well as the public faith."

Senator Morton spoke at Greencastle, Indiana, Thursday, and in the course of his remarks said: I have often been accused of waving the bloody shirt. The charge amounts to this: So long as men, white or black, are butchered anywhere in this land for political opinion this war, so far as I am concerned, shall be maintained. When that butchery shall end, when there shall be no murder, no ostracism in the South, my warfare is ended, and I shall gladly, thankfully, lay down my arms. Until then, never.

The strongest argument put forward for Mr. Tilden by his friends is that he is better than his party. The attempt to prove that while they were disloyal, he was loyal; that while they opposed the constitutional amendments doing away with slavery, he accepted them; and while they were repudiationists and inflationists, he was a sound money man. It is a campaign of apology and self-humiliation. The party that has steadily resisted every great reform puts forward a candidate whose chief merit they boast is that he does not resemble his party.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says "A gentleman, who is a native of Newbury port doing business in New York, now here on a visit, says he has a large number of agents in all parts of the country, North and South—eighty in the State of New York alone. Lately he inquired of them what they thought of the prospect in the Presidential election, so far as they could judge. From the South, he said, the general reply was a hope that Tilden would be elected, but a confession that they saw no prospect of such a result. From the State of New York only two out of the eighty saw that chance of that State's going for Tilden and Hendricks. From the rest of the country there was a very similar unanimity as to the favorable prospect for Hayes and Wheeler."

President Seelye, in a speech before a Republican meeting in Amherst, Mass., on Saturday evening, said: "I, for one, am not willing to transfer the great power of the Government from the hands which have held and supported it to the hands still reeking with the blood of its brave defenders. I do not stand here to defend everything which the Republican party has done; but when the Democratic party is held up as the party of reform, I am reminded of the decrepit old lion in the fable, who ought to gain by strategy what he could not gain by strength. The spirit and tendency of the Republican party is toward reform. It is still worthy of confidence, and though I am not willing to throw up the party, I am willing to expel those men who have used the party for their own evil ends. I accept the Republican party because I believe in its principles, which it has never belied."

The autumn manœuvres of the German army will commence in the beginning of next month. Many foreign officers, especially those of the British army, have already asked permission to witness the military exercises. A great many princes are also expected.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Tenth Day—Additional Attractions—Musical.

Each day brings increased throngs of visitors to the Exposition, and general delight is expressed at the beauty, variety and extent of the display.

In Machinery Hall last night there was a general bustling air of business, and the variety of engines and pumps on exhibition there were all busily at work.

Great improvements have been made in Art Hall, and during yesterday it was crowded with delighted spectators. The very large display of pictures represent every branch of art, and each visit to the gallery introduces one to something that is new and attractive.

Floral Hall was as beautiful as it could be, and it was the favorite resort of the ladies. It is a delightful place to rest after making a tour of the building, and at all hours yesterday its seats were fully occupied. To-day the premiums will be awarded for cut flowers and floral designs of certain styles.

Prof. Goettings will give recitals every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

Specimens of cotton in all its processes of manufacture is to be seen in the gallery. It is a fine display.

A very costly brass display has been entered since our last issue, and is to be seen on the first floor.

A number of stuffed animals and birds are to be added to the Mt. Union College collection.

The skull of William Murray, the murderer of farmer Wahl, attracts considerable attention, as is the subject of all sorts of remarks.

A new locomotive head-light has been placed on the gallery railing, near the entrance to the Art Gallery, fronting the music stand. It arrived yesterday and will shed its flood of light on the main floor beneath.

The speaking tube in the gallery at the dining room entrance is amusement to the boys. A mouth piece is placed on each side of the galleries, attached to a silk cord, and it is by this means that the conversation is communicated one to another. The vibrations of the cord can be felt when the mouth pieces are being used.

The wax "figgers" distributed over the galleries afford amusement to others.

The Tennessee singers are making arrangements to appear at an early day. An engagement was confirmed for them to hold two grand concerts on September 12th and 13th. Probably an extra concert will be given at an earlier date, although they have engagements up to the above named date. The Allegheny Glee Club will likely give a concert also.

Captive ascensions will be made to-day, should the balloon and weather be in condition. Those made yesterday were a source of unbounded enjoyment to the numerous participants.

CASTLE SHANNON CAMP MEETING.

Twelfth Day—A Grand Concert of Sacred Song—Another Service of Song this Evening—The Spiritual Interest Still Increasing.

The services began yesterday morning at nine o'clock, with an experience meeting, conducted by Rev. R. H. Sutton.

At eleven o'clock, A. M., Rev. William Colter, D.D., delivered a most thrilling sermon from Rom. 11:6, 7, 8 and 9, in which he graphically pictured the glorious reward of well-doing.

At three o'clock P. M. the Tennesseans treated the crowd to a rich feast of their plantation melodies, including the following choice pieces: "We're all Going to Come to Judgment in the Morning," "Reign Master Jesus," "Going to Heaven," "Have a Meetin here to-night." "Hope beyond;" "Sanctify me, Mass Jesus;" "Moonlight on the lake;" "Am thine, give God the glory," and many others in their own inimitable style.

In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D., delivered an excellent sermon from Acts xiii:26, on the great Gospel theme of salvation. A prayer meeting followed under the direction of Rev. G. G. Westfall, when quite a number came forward to the altar for prayer. The spiritual interest of the meeting is daily increasing, but the full religious results of this meeting will be known only in eternity. All should hear the Gospel preached, and the Tennesseeans sing in the tented grove.

The New Soldiers' Monument.

Reference has already been made to the project to erect a new soldiers' monument out of the unexpended balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Monumental Association. The principal and interest amount to about $1,500, and the ladies of the Association, at a meeting held last spring, concluded to invest the funds in a monument, the design of which, prepared and presented by Mr. Frederick Mayer, the sculptor, of No. 6 Fourth avenue, was then adopted. The contract was awarded to Mr. Mayer, and the superintendence of its fulfillment was given in charge of a Building Committee consisting of General A. L. Pearson, Barclay Preston, Clarence M. Johns and John Chislett. Mr. Mayer at once commenced work and the monument is now nearly completed. When finished it will be seventeen and a half feet high. It is made of the finest Massillon stone. When complete and in position will be presented a very handsome and imposing appearance. The cost of it will be about $1,500. The base is octagonal in shape, and rests into four pillars, on each of which is a mortar. Between them are cannon balls. Resting on the pillars is the die, on two sides of which are two eagles, one representing the four branches of the military service of the Government—the navy, infantry, artillery and cavalry. The other two sides, yet unfinished, are intended for the inscriptions, which have not been adopted yet. The top of the die is decorated on each side with wreaths of oak, ivy, flowers and laurels. A pedestal square surmounts the die, and on this is to rest a figure of Fame, in a sitting posture, with a trumpet in one hand and a wreath in the other. The pedestal is about nine feet and the figure about six feet high, making, with the foundation, a total height of about seventeen and a half feet. The work is rapidly approaching completion, and the monument, which is to be placed in the Soldiers' Department of the Allegheny Cemetery, will be ready for erection in October.

A Ku-Klux Missive.

Henry Bryan, colored, living on Neville street, Bellefield, had some trouble recently with a gang of young roughs, who were wont to trespass on his premises, and play cards in a shanty. Not long since he scared them away by pointing an empty shotgun into their midst. Yesterday morning he received a regular Ku-Klux epistle, ornamented with a coffin, tomahawk, skull and cross bones, and other cheerful devices. He was given thirty days to leave the place, and if he failed, the direst vengeance was to be visited upon him. The boys doubtless thought the letter a good joke, but they will probably find it one of the most serious acts of their lives. The law against sending threatening letters is very severe, and in view of the bloody deeds enacted in the anthracite coal regions, the penalties are being rigidly enforced. Bryan has given information to the Chief of Police that will probably result in the arrest of the authors of the letter.

A New Invention.

Some one has invented a new method whereby railroad officials on tours of inspection can ascertain the exact condition of the road without stopping the train or going at an unusually slow rate of speed. A roll of white paper 700 feet in length encircles a cylinder, from which it is paid out at the rate of three feet to the mile run by the car, its forward movement being regulated by the revolutions of the nearest axle under the car. A lead pencil placed about the center of the paper indicates by its mark the condition of the track. The more uneven the track the longer will be the mark that the pencil will make. Another way of showing the inspecting parties that the track is uneven is by a horizontal piece of iron and steel, which oscillates like the pendulum of a clock as the train moves. When a very defective point is reached the pendulum comes in contact with a metal on each side, circular in shape, and creates a sound like that of a bell.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The new gas works at Soho are expected to be in operation about October 1.

Lewis, Dalzell & Co.'s mill, at Sharpsburg, has resumed, every department being in full blast.

It is also stated that Zug's mill, in the Tenth ward, recently purchased by A. Keating and others, will be started in full on the 4th instant.

It is reported that the old Bolt Works at Frankstown, on the Connellsville Railroad, is to be started up before the close of the week, before the management of Captain William Tomlinson, Harry Lynch, Esq., and others.

Charged With Rape.

Sidney Washington has been held for a hearing by Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, on a charge of rape preferred by Solomon McGuire, who alleges that the offense was committed on his daughter, Maria McGuire, aged nineteen years. The parties are colored, and reside at Millvale. The hearing will take place this evening.

BASE BALL.

The Alleghenies Throw Away Another Game—The Standards Get Away with the Red Stockings.

During the past two weeks—while the professionals who sustain the reputation of Pittsburgh in the base-ball field were out of town—some of our people may have indulged in the illusion that our city had a base-ball club. That flattering unction was very shortly banished from the souls of all such deluded Pittsburghers when the Allegheny nine resumed operations at Union Park. The paramount characteristics of the management of that institutions and the manner in which its nine improves the critical point of every keenly matched contest at home, by throwing the game overboard, are not calculated to increase the local interest in the game or to inspire confidence and pride in the Union Park institution.

To-day's game was a repetition of the old programme so familiar to witnesses of the Star, Buckeye and Neshannock games. Notwithstanding the high reputation and undoubted power of the visiting club, their play up to the ninth innings was not at all superior to that of the Alleghenies. In fact at that time seven errors were scored to the Louisvilles, with only four for the home nine, while the latter had got four men to the home plate, against only two for the former, one ran on each side being earned, and the base-hits stood eight for the Alleghenies to seven for the down-river players. The play up to that time included three very sharp efforts at double play, a two-base hit on each side, one for Fulmer and one for Williamson. On the closing innings, however, the Alleghenies, with their usual handiness, threw away the game. After Devlin had perished at first, a muff of Hamm's on a by no means difficult fly from Hague, and an unpardonable error of Quest's on an easy throw from Nelson, allowed the Louisvilles to bring home four more men by a couple of base hits from Snyder and Fulmer. This secured the visitors the game. The following is the score by innings.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Louisvilles	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4—6
Alleghenies	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0—4

Mr. Frank Curry umpired the game very satisfactorily throughout. A question arose on one of his decisions on the point whether the umpire could change a decision after having announced it. The point was amicably decided in the negative, however, after a little debate, and the game went on.

THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LATROBE, PA., August 29, 1876.

There are in this (Westmoreland) county some eight or nine base ball clubs. Yesterday afternoon, at Youngstown, your correspondent witnessed a thoroughly pleasurable game, played for the championship of the county, between the Stewarts, of New Alexandria, and the Nameless, of Youngstown. The only inference likely to be made from the following score is that the Nameless men had an easy thing of it from first to last, and such seemed to be the fact. The following is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stewarts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Namelesses	2	1	1	5	1	3	0	1	1—16

Umpire, Joe Keenan, of the Garleys, of Greensburg.

This was the return from the Stewarts for a game played on their own grounds about a week since at which time the Nameless in the six innings played piled up a score of 12 to 0.

The Nameless men play a strong game, and are now conceded by all their rivals to be *facile princeps* the leading organization of the county.

A LION IN THE PATH OF THE RED STOCKINGS.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 29.—The game of base ball in this city to-day, resulted as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Standards	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—11
Red Stockings	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	6—7

Base hits, Standards 15, Reds 14; errors, Standards 5, Reds 6; passed balls, Reds 1.

FAIR FOULS.

At Erie—St. Louis 15; Browns of Erie 8.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburgs 16; Actives 9.
At Guelphs, Ontario—Maple Leaf 9; Browns of St. Louis 8.

Last Saturday the Mountain City Club, of Altoona, and the Harrisburg Club played a match on the Altoona grounds for $250 a side. The Harrisburg club sustained their reputation as kickers by objecting to a decision of the umpire in the seventh inning. The score then stood 2 to 0 in favor of the Mountain City club. This umpire decided the game in favor of the Altoona club by a score of 9 to 0.

The Louisvilles play the Neshannock at New Castle to-day. On Friday and Saturday they play two games with the Harrisburgs. Thence they go East, returning to this city on the 20th.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says of the action of the Chicagos in leaving the ground at St. Louis: "It is strange that Captain Spalding should withdraw his men from the field simply because the officials of the club took a point of judgment. When League club captains act in this way it is no wonder the outside professional clubs follow suit. Does not Mr. Spalding know, by this time, that nothing but some outrageous act of a mob, justifies a captain in withdrawing his men from the field? In a match game between the kind should follow any decision by the umpire in which an error of judgment is the only cause of complaint. An umpire errs in illegally interpreting the rules, protest against his decision, but play the game out. But when he gives a decision in which an error of judgment is not possible, the opposing nine must abide by it, for the umpire is the sole judge under the rules, and the game could not be played were any other to act."

CITY STREETS.

Notes of Improvements Here and There.

Forbes street, from Chestnut to Boyd, which has been closed in consequence of the repaving of Boyd street, will be open for travel on Friday morning.

The paving of Duquesne Way, between Third and Sixth streets, has been finished. The paving will be extended to the Point.

Mr. Moore, who has the contract for paving the West Diamond square, will resume operations on Thursday. He has ten car loads of Somerset granite on the ground which is now being inspected.

The new sewer inlets have been constructed on Old avenue so as to carry off the water from the newly paved streets. One is at the intersection of Fifth avenue, and the other at the corner of Shingiss street.

The Birmingham Passenger Railway Company are repairing their tracks and repaving Smithfield street.

The ordinance relating to a change in the restrictions upon property owners making connections with public sewers, was to have been considered by the Ordinance Committee yesterday but a quorum of the members did not in an appearance. It is proposed, we believe, to adopt the law in vogue in Ohio, allowing private parties to make connection with public sewers.

The Board of Viewers are engaged hearing the property owners upon the assessment for the bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Ellsworth avenue. The line of the bridge, it will be remembered, was changed to make the street straighter and the Commissioners agreed to pay the cost of straightening. The Railroad company pays for 66 feet of the bridge, and the property owners for about 100 feet.

The paving of Virgin alley between Smithfield street and Cherry alley has been finished, and now the residents of Tin Pot have dispensed with the use of stilts.

Fred. Gwinner, contractor for the Maryland granite pavement, on Fifth avenue, expects to begin work on Monday next. The stone for the pavement will arrive in two weeks, and Mr. Gwinner says he will endeavor to complete the pavement long before the time required by the contract. He would have commenced work on Monday, but delayed in order to have no interruptions on account of lack of material.

Sunday School Conference.

The Sunday School Workers' Conference will be held at the Castle Shannon camp grounds, under the auspices of the Allegheny County Sunday School Association, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

The County Association cordially invite not only the workers and friends of Allegheny county, but in the Western part of our State to be present, and, if possible, form a Western Pennsylvania Sunday School Association

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1876.

THE unkindest cut which any one can give to a TILDEN man is to inquire about his income tax. It hurts.

REMEMBER that every voter should be registered on or before September 6th. Therefore let every voter see that his name is on the list before that time.

THE *Post* is so crowded with other matters that it has no space for TILDEN'S denial and proof that he did not commit perjury and swindle the Government out of the income tax he owed.

THE process of disintegration has begun. Hon. EDWARD KEARNEY has resigned from the Tammany Committee on Organization because he cannot conscientiously support TILDEN. More will follow.

"WHO will be our next President?" Samuel J. Tilden by a large majority."—*Post.*

Similar prophecies were made by that paper in 1860 for DOUGLAS, in 1864 for McCLELLAN, in 1868 for SEYMOUR, and in 1872 for GREELEY; and in each with quite as good grounds upon which to base its opinion as it has now.

IT IS claimed for Governor TILDEN that he has reduced the taxes in New York. The claim is not a good one, as the reduction was made by a Republican Legislature; but he can most certainly claim to be an adept at reducing his *own* taxes.

TENNY, the brutal leader of the Mississippi demons who call themselves "Vicksburg Modocs," and who not long ago sang ribald songs over the riddled corpse of a Republican whom they had murdered, has recently been appointed by the Democratic Governor of that State Chairman of the Registrars of Election at Vicksburg. "Reform is necessary."

IT WAS reserved for the Chicago *Times* to discover that the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee called for October 18 and 19, in Washington, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of General McPHERSON, was "gotten up for purely political effect." Wasn't his death on the battle field, in front of Atlanta, in July, 1864, an integral part of the same conspiracy?

THE decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that the bonds of the new four and a half per cents. loan as soon as delivered can be made a basis for the issuance of national bank currency the same as previous Government bonds will, it is thought in financial quarters, help to check the contraction which has been going on, and perhaps lead to more active business than we have had for the last six months.

THE following is the resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention of New York, held in February, 1831. TILDEN was a member of the Convention and is presumed to have voted for it:

"*Resolved*, That we will, by all legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make an armed aggression under the plea of 'enforcing the laws,' or 'preserving the Union,' upon the Southern States."

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: Merchandise imports, $4,724,681; produce exports, $5,163,132, and specie exports, $271,880. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, this year, were $106,230,385, against $235,706,397 in the corresponding period in 1875, and $273,042,818 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $168,710,627, against $162,666,329 in 1875, and $192,271,426 in 1874. The total exports of specie were $38,975,728, against $61,310,597 in 1875, and $40,937,208 in 1874.

GENERAL GARFIELD takes the correct view of the political situation in declaring that TILDEN is making the most formidable assault ever made upon the Presidential office since the United States was a Government. Republicans will greatly err if they overlook the fact that the issue is antagonistic and the consummate skill of their leader. The watchword is, Work. From this time forward let every Republican put the full strength of his shoulder to the wheel. Work means victory.

AND NOW it appears that TILDEN was so "loyal" in 1861 that he endeavored to prevent the detention of arms which were being shipped from New York city to rebels in Georgia. It is stated on excellent authority that at the time FERNANDO WOOD, as Mayor of New York, refused to prevent the stopping of arms about to be shipped to the former State, TILDEN was one of a number of citizens who made themselves prominent in attempting to secure the passage of these arms, and that he went personally and expostulated with those who had detained them.

TILDEN'S defense against the charge of perjury is that an income tax is not a tax on income, but a tax on earnings. For instance, if GOVERNOR TILDEN received $50,000 in 1862 for work performed during several years, the whole $50,000 would not be subject to tax on income. This is contrary to all legal decisions on the subject, and if Mr. TILDEN cannot get up a better defense than that he had better withdraw. Judge BENEDICT, of New York, decided not very long ago that the tax was a tax on income received during the year and not upon the earnings of the year. So *that* defense is swept away.

A PROPOSITION for an important step in the direction of a common scientific language is to be brought before the International Medical Congress, which will sit in Philadelphia from the 4th to the 9th of September, in the shape of a new method of observation and recording which shall cure the defects in the existing system; one which shall enable any physician, in whatever part of the world he may be, to make a brief record of the significant phenomena of every case of disease which may come under his observation in language that every physician may read, as every mathematician reads mathematical signs.

THE New York Evening *Post* throws out a fruitful hint to capitalists by dwelling on the duty and the advantages of giving all possible employment to labor, and counting the duty and the advantage not solely by financial gain. It is, of course, unwise to begin useless work for charity's sake; but why not venture upon desirable work in advance of its actual necessity, and let taste and humanity go in advance of the call of the market, and improve lands and make roads, and build houses, and have churches, when such enterprise relieves suffering as well as produces goods? The Christian element in political economy has never yet been properly appreciated, nor its distinction from reckless sentimentalism accurately pointed out.

THE following important amendment to the bankrupt law which was passed by the last Congress is not generally known to lawyers and others interested. It changes the status of bankrupts materially. Under the revised statutes, section 5,108, a bankrupt was obliged to apply for a discharge from bankruptcy within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, but the section as amended now reads:

At any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee, at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and before the final disposition of the cause, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts. This section shall apply in all cases heretofore or hereafter commenced.

THE Democratic organ in this city still keeps up its idiotic cry that the President has "put the army in marching order and intends to use it to prevent the election of TILDEN." There never has been any interference with the freedom of elections by United States soldiers, anywhere in the South, and the *Post* knows it. There is not the remotest danger that there ever will be, and the *Post* knows that. There is not an intelligent man in the whole country who fears anything of the sort. All the talk of Democratic stump speakers and the furious diatribes of Democratic newspaper organs about "bayonet rule" in the South is pure fustian. What the *Post* and the Democratic leaders are really afraid of is an honest, untrammeled election; and this they mean to prevent if possible, and nothing more nor less than that is meant by their denunciations of the President's order through the office of the Secretary of War.

THE Constitution and the laws of New York make it the duty of the Governor to examine all charges preferred against sheriffs, and if they do not perform their duties or commit a malfeasance in office it is his imperative duty to remove them, and it is also the duty of the Governor to see that the laws are properly administered, and that each officer performs his duties as such officer. Governor TILDEN still neglects the duties of his office in relation to the removal of Sheriff CONNER for permitting the escape of TWEED. Had the Governor faithfully discharged the duties which he has sworn to perform, the Sheriff would long ago have been indicted and tried for that offense, and suit would long ago have been instituted against him for the purpose of recovering the amount of the judgments obtained against TWEED, that being the amount of damages sustained. The fact is that TWEED knew too much, and in permitting him to escape TILDEN simply resorted to a new method of pardoning.

OUR WATCHFUL REPRESENTATIVES.

The development of the fact that our Democratic Representatives in Congress permitted the United States Depository at Pittsburgh to be discontinued is an ugly one for Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN. Both of these gentlemen professed to be watchful of the interests of the city and anxious to promote its prosperity; and Mr. HOPKINS, in particular, gave assurances to our merchants that the Depository should not be interfered with. They were told to give themselves no further concern about the matter; he would see that the appropriation bill should be so amended as to continue the Depository. The Bank Clearing House was anxious to have it continued, and its members rested easy under the Hopkinsian assurances that the matter should be properly attended to. Yet it *has not* been attended to. These two watchful Representatives either gave the matter no thought and let the bill slip through without looking after its contents, or they deliberately co operated with their party friends in securing the closing of the Depository. They are welcome to either horn of this dilemma. They were either grossly negligent of the city's interests or they were grossly criminal in inflicting an injury upon the business of the city.

But this is not all. In the River and Harbor bill they permitted a West Virginia member to outwit them and secure for his little backwoods State, with nothing but runs and creeks to improve, more money than was awarded to the improvement of the Ohio river. In that bill West Virginia, for the improvement of its unnavigable streams, gets $877,300, Tennessee $270,000, and the Ohio river, stretching for a thousand miles from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi river, gets but $175,000! Pittsburgh is directly and permanently interested in the Ohio river. It is one of the main arteries of her commerce. Her coal trade has no other outlet to the markets of the West and South. It is part, also, of a system of river navigation extending from 5,000 to 6,000 miles, and any expenditure that improves its navigation is of direct value to the trade and commerce of Pittsburgh. Yet that great artery of trade is put off with the paltry sum of $175,000, while West Virginia, which is nearly all mountains and woods, and has no water courses of more than ordinary importance, gets more than double as much!

It is plain, from this, that Mr. HEREFER. of West Virginia, a backwoods country lawyer, had double the influence in Congress that HOPKINS and COCHRAN had. He worked for his State, and they did not for theirs. He stood by the interests of Plantakauk creek and the other rocky affluents of the Kanawha, and they had neither word, nor vote, nor influence, nor care for the Ohio river, that annually bears away from the city three millions of tons of coal and more, to say nothing of its other rich commerce. HEREFER could get his $877,000 for the improvement of Goose Run and Scalp Level creek; but they, the watchful representatives of a great manufacturing city, with an immense river trade, could get but $175,000 for one of the chief rivers of the West!

Both of these representatives of ours held influential positions while these appropriations were taking shape. Where were they and what were they doing when this disparity was made against their city? Is Mr. HOPKINS' love for the city so bounded that it stops at Negley's Run, and Mr. COCHRAN'S so limited that it cannot cross the Allegheny? It would seem so. They both neglected the city in its hour of need, and allowed us to be treated with snabbiness in one of the main appropriation bills of the session. We are not only, it appear, to be discriminated against by the railroads, but by our own members of Congress, who quietly submit to the grabbing of West Virginia and the grossiness of Tennessee without a word of remonstrance or a single act of resistance.

TILDEN'S INCOME IN 1862.

Facts begin to accumulate against TILDEN, and to show that, instead of a net revenue of $7,118, upon which he paid an income tax the year 1862, his real income for that year was over $100,000. The sum of $26,000 he has already confessed; another sum of $5,000 has been traced to him; and now we have an instance, right here at home, in which he must have realized from $50,000 to $250,000. A correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

At a meeting of bondholders, &c., of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, held at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, October 20, 1869, a plan was adopted or selling out that road to certain incorporators. On the same time S. J. Tilden (with J. F. D. Lanier and L. H. Meyer, of New York, and Samuel Hanna, of Indiana, and J. Edgar Thomson, of Philadelphia), was appointed purchasing agent to buy in the property of the road for the benefit of the parties entering into the scheme. The road was sold to these agents October 24, 1871, and conveyed to them by deed dated February 18, 1862. A new company was formed pursuant to the plan February 23, 1862. The purchasing agents, Tilden and the others mentioned, made final deed to the new company March 2, 1862. April 10, 1862, the final settlement between the agents and company was made, and on May 1, 1862, the road passed into the full control of the new company. Except that Tilden's name was inserted in the mortgages given to secure the new bonds of the company, his connection with the matter seems to have ended on or before May 1, 1862.

Did Mr. Tilden do this business for nothing or did he receive pay for the same, and if he received pay did he not receive it in 1862 when the business was completed? And if he did receive compensation for the job in 1862 has he reported it as a part of his income for that year, and if he has not reported it had he not better do a little "reforming" right at this point for the benefit of the Government, which he is so anxious to serve?

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of October 20, 1869, above alluded to: "*Resolved*, That a proper compensation, hereafter to be fixed, ought to be made to the gentlemen composing the Purchasing and Advisory Committees for their services, in addition to the expense of carrying out their trusts."

How much this "proper compensation" amounted to has not yet been ascertained; but it is certain that it ranged from $50,000 to $250,000. On one side it is alleged that he received a $50,000 fee from the company in that year, and the New York *Times* alleges that the sum of $500,000 was set apart as the "proper compensation," under the resolution of October 20, 1869, which was divided among the members of the Purchasing Committee. Whatever the share of this compensation was, that fell to Mr. TILDEN, it is certain that he received *some* pay for his services, in 1862, and it is also certain that he did not include it in his income return for that or any other year. There is no escape from the conclusion that he deliberately defrauded the Government in evading the taxes that were its due.

THE Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following on the authority of an eminent citizen of the South:

We have on our table a letter from an old friend, a Southern gentleman of many years' standing, before the war a Douglas Democrat, and since the war a sincere Republican, still residing on the spot where he was born, in one of the cotton States. For obvious reasons we do not print his name, but his position is so high, and his testimony so direct, that a few words from his pen may be useful as showing the settled purposes of the Confederate Democracy should they obtain control of the United States Government: "Let me say to you, my dear friend, that if Tilden and Hendricks are elected the Secessionists will own them, and will control the Government. We will have no peace for a century to come. *The Supreme Court of the United States will be enlarged to make a majority of Democrats on the bench, who will declare the Fourteenth and other amendments no part of the Constitution of the United States.* Many of our former slave-owners believe that if the Democrats can get possession of the Government that such owners will be paid for their slaves. Jefferson Davis, the pensioning of inventions, give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1853.

MWF

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's.)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Centennial

AND

Summer Excursionists!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Russia and Grain Leather

Traveling Satchels,

LUNCH BASKETS,

FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES,

RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,

Wholesale and Retail.

C. Yeager & Co.,

110 MARKET STREET.

MWS

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,

GO TO THE

Bon Ton Meat and Vegetable Market,

where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 18c per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Boiling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 15c. Lard, 15c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.

GEORGE BEILSTEIN,

AND 377 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.

JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions, give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1853.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually. A specialty.

DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address

STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,

TThS 140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It contains all the iron, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient qualities we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want courage?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in 81 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT

International Exhibition,

Visitors

are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,

S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets.

PHILADELPHIA,

and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN

CHOCOLATE,

BON-BONS

AND CONFECTIONS.

FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds.

American Department.

CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made to order.

SILVERWARE.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.

MWS

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

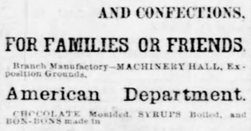


Fig 12.

COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.

Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, nasty, chafing, or pressing appearances, and is sold at prices reasonable. Avoid Imitations. Genuine stamped "Seeley's Extra, 1357 Chest. St., Philad'a." Send for Circular. Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance.

MWF

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* for September has this table of contents, which speak for itself, with an attractiveness in articles and flavor of reputation about the authors that make the issue full of promise: War Memoirs; by General George A. Custer. Nomination and Election of Abraham Lincoln; account of his Administration, No. I; by Gideon Welles. Day and Night; by F. W. Bouillon. Madcap Violet, chapters XXVIII., XXIX. and XXX.; by William Black, author of "Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," etc., etc. Old Bob's Trust; Touches of Nature; by John Burroughs. Shall We Drink Wine? by Albert Rhodes. Help Justus Cytherean by Gaslight; by Rose Jr. General George A. Custer; by Frederick Whittaker. An Old Story of an Old Boy; by Charles T. Congdon. Our Ranch at Zion; by Henry W. Sedgwick. The Fringed Gentian; by A. M. V. D. The Bones of Speech; by Richard Grant White. At Sea; by H. S. A Persian Post. Souvenirs of a Man of Letters; by J. H. Siddons. Driftwood; by Philip Quilibet. Scientific miscellany, current literature, Nebulæ.

LIPPINCOTT.

The September number of *Lippincott's Magazine* opens with the ninth article of the illustrated series entitled "The Century; its Fruits and its Festival," treating ably of the exhibits in Machinery Hall. It will be found one of the most instructive and interesting of the series. In the illustrated sketch of "Lapland," the writer presents a realistic picture of the life of the Lapps, their industries and modes of trading, with some notes on the phenomena of the seasons in their wild region. "On a Housetop in Capri," by Robert McLaed, is a graphic description of the many picturesque and beautiful points of interest that can be seen in and from that romantic island. "The Queen of Spades," from the Russian of Pushkin, is a story of deep interest, founded on an episode in connection with the gaming tables of St. Petersburg. The second instalment of "Love in Idleness," by Ellen W. Olney, more than fulfills the promise of the commencement. It is a charming serial, with strongly drawn characters and clever situations. The third paper of Robert Wilson's "Eastern Shore of Maryland" is chiefly devoted to an account of the fishing industries of that peninsula. Poetry is well represented by "The Cricket's Mission," a poem of seven smoothly written and musical verses, by Mary B. Dodge, and "To ——, with a Rose," a composition of considerable merit, by Sidney Lanier. The continuation of Lady Wood's interesting story, and the concluding chapters of "George Sand," by R. Davey, with the usual "Monthly Gossip," and "Literature of the Day," make up a very bright number of Lippincott's Magazine.

WIDE AWAKE.

Wide Awake for September opens with Part I. of a noticeable story, "David Bushnell and his American Turtle," by Miss S. J. Prichard, in which figures the first of our submarine war-ships. Upon this explosive "Turtle" Benjamin Franklin and others built great hopes in our early struggle for independence. Farther on is a pleasant camping-out story by Mrs. Nason, "A Day on Lake Cupsuptic," and a Centennial story by the editor, "Mrs. McAllister's Company," a rollicking account of some pretty children's fun. There are poems by Mary Clemmer, Nora Davy Bacon, and others. "Mamma's Dolls," by the Editor, is charming, both picture and poem. Part II. of "A Child in Florence" is full of delightful gossipy description. "The House of Umbrellas," and "Little Boy Blue," each honest transcripts of real child life, together with the two serials, "Somebody Nothing Family," and "Nan, the Now Fashioned Girl," and the various departments, complete an excellent number of an excellent magazine.

Only $2 per annum.

Edited by Ella Farman, published by D. Lathrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

SCRIBNER'S.

The September number of *Scribner* contains three old-fashioned stories — "The Ghostly Rental," by Henry James, Jr.; "The Voyage of the America," by Edward Eggleston; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; and "Princess Ilse," from the German. Other illustrated stories are up to the usual high standard, and the second instalment of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" is given. Donald G. Mitchell [Ik Marvel] appears in magazine literature, and gives the first of three papers on the Centennial Exhibition "In and about the Fair." The author is one of the judges.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give *valuable suggestions* as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets, general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for Circular.

DRY GOODS.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

—o—

MOHAIR ALPACAS.

At 25c, all the latest fall styles and shades of Mohair Alpacas.

At 25c, new fall shades in Alpacas, Poplins, Cretonnes, Delieges, &c.

PLAIDS.

At 25c, worth 37½c, bargains in Mohair Plaids.

At 25c, 31, 33, 45c, &c., very choice line of Mohair Brocades.

Fall Dress Goods.

At 12½c, most decided bargains in new fall dress goods.

New Tycoon Repps, Plaids and Stripes in new and beautiful fall designs and colorings.

Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, Merinos, Mohairs, &c., in new fall shades, at lowest prices.

CASHMERES.

Black Alpacas from 15c per yard up. The most remarkable bargain ever offered in these goods.

Black Cashmeres from 45c to $3 00, the best values to be found in this country.

Fonges Silk Brocades at 45 and 50c.

Spun Silk Plaids at 37½c.

BLACK SILKS.

At 75c to $3 50, Black Silks.

Although Silks have advanced, ours still remain as formerly, and admitted by the best judges to be fully one-fourth under usual prices.

COLORED SILKS.

At $1 00 and $2 50, Plain Colored Dress Silks.

Also, a very choice assortment in Striped and Barred Silks.

BLACK ALPACAS.

We have received this day from Europe (direct) two cases of Black Alpacas, which we shall offer at very low figures, viz: 35 and 45c. These goods cannot be excelled at such price in goods at 62½ and 75c. for finish and quality.

Extra bargains in Grey Debege at 22 and 25c.

Plain and Twilled French Debeges at 37½c, worth 50c.

FLANNELS.

A complete assortment of Plain and Twilled and Barred Flannels, less than usual prices.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans and Waterproofs.

G. SCHLEITER,

89

Market Street.

—o—

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,

OVERSKIRTS,

JACKETS,

LINEN DUSTERS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.

Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.

BLACK CACHEMERES

We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.

We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy

Dress Goods.

Domestic Goods,

Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of

KID GLOVES,

VERY CHEAP.

G. Schleiter,

89

Market Street.

WSTTHS

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

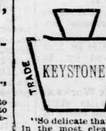
AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.



Steam Sliced Smoked Beef and Tongue,

READ FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE, PARTIES, PICNICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.

"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most cleanly manner, in Half and Pound Boxes. Ask your Grocer for it and try it.

No. 5 UNION STREET,
Between Fifth avenue and Market House,
J. M. McCREERY,
Proprietor.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDENDS EARNED $3,037,872.83.

RATIO EXPENSES TO INCOME 87 PER CENT.

S. S. CARRIER, General Agent.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL AN

FOR

FALL TRADE!

We desire to inform our many customers and the public that we are now fully prepared to meet all their demands for

FALL DRY GOODS, ETC.

All Departments of the House are new and will be kept fully supplied with everything new and desirable to be found in the American and European Dry Goods Markets, which will be offered at prices guaranteed to be as low as they can be sold for CASH IN BUSINESS, and having STRICTLY BUT ONE PRICE, customers can depend on receiving the best possible value for their money. Attention is requested to our

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!!

which will contain, during the season, all the latest new designs and choice colorings, for Fall and Winter Wear, from the lowest to the finest qualities. We will offer decided bargains in BLACK DRESS SILKS in all the new Fall and Winter shades, and must call special attention to our advertisements twice during every week.

Ladies' Ready Made Suits, &c.

In this Department we will exhibit Ladies' Rich European, Eastern and our own manufacturing, styles, and will always, at the lowest possible prices, be found in this department.

Special attention paid to Wedding Outfits. Part to order by sending us the necessary measures. Woolen, Paisley and Fine Shawls in great variety, found in this Department.

Housekeeping and Domestic Dry Goods

We offer one of the largest stocks to be found in Shirtings, Table Linens, Towellings, Tickings, Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., all entirely new, and offered at OUR STANDARD LOVE PRICES. Families and others supplied by the PIECE or articles by the DOZEN at our LOW WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ Our counters are replenished every morning with new and desirable goods. Samples of goods, with prices, sent by mail when requested. Orders carefully executed. Parties unable to call will be promptly and carefully waited on by mail, express or personally.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

Offer special inducements to Buyers in much under value to close.

Dry Goods!

Notions, Small Wares, Embroidery, Gloves, Millinery and Stocking daily. Ladies' Nett and Silk Fans. Belts, Belting, Mosquito Nets and Cuffs, Panniers, Corsets, large line Gents' White Cotton

WHOLESALE ONLY.

INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

W. G. JOHNSTON.....President.
WALTER MORRIS.....Secretary.

Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
(ENGLISH BUILDINGS,)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight, on as favorable terms as consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

W. G. Johnston, John H. Wilson,
Capt. Thos. Scowden, John Scrippen,
Jacob Harris, George Wilson,
Isaac DeHaven, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Capt. Jos. Fleming, Geo. McKinloss,
R. McKelvey, Alexander Moore,
Cyrus Shepard, Capt. Wm. B. Haslett,
Wm. B. Hays, Jr.,
Captain J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

Federal Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FIRE.

Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.

A. McFARLAND, Dr. W. J. LANGFITT,
President. Vice President.
S. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

A. McFarland, James H. Orr,
W. J. Langfitt, Samuel Dyer,
Thomas Baker, Wm. Rosebury,
Joseph H. Rowland, Samuel George, Jr.,
Wm. Lecky, Albert Pitcairn,
S. R. Smith, W. D. Pechin,
Wm. Reed, H. S. McCreery,
R. D. Moore, Henry Palmer,
Alex. Hinds, Geo. Gibson,
James M. Hemphill, Samuel Severance.

WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.

MWF

People's Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings.)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and Contents, Manufactures, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Herdman, Captain J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. Vankirk, Charles Arbuckle,
Jared M. Shinn, C. B. Shinn,
Samuel McCrickard, John Farrell,
James Woodburn, O. P. Bye,
L. B. D. Meeds, John F. Dravo.

JAMES HERDMAN.....President.
WM. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER.....Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER.....Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY.

87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - - $250,000

ASSETS, $367,013 07. JANUARY 1, 1876.

JAMES I. BENNETT.....President.
JOHN CHALFANT.....Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY.....Secretary.
AUGUST AMMERMAN.....General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

James I. Bennett, John Wilson,
A. W. Painter, Henry A. Weaver,
John W. Chalfant, Geo. W. Hallman,
Robert Lea, Joseph Walton,
L. C. Ewing, C. W. Batchelor,
William Walker, S. F. Von Bonnhorst,
Mark W. Watson.

Western Insurance Co.

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED MARCH 20, 1849.

Assets January 1, 1876 - - $328,615.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. M. Shorton, David M. Long,
Chas. J. Clarke, John R. Hubbard,
Wm. Phillips, John R. Jackson,
Phillip Reymer, Robert Wilson,
H. Sellers McKee.

ALEXANDER NIMICK.....President.
WM. PHILLIPS.....Secretary.
GEO. NEELD.....Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1856.

CASH CAPITAL - - $175

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 29, 1876.

The situation at the banks experienced no relief from the dull and listless feeling which has dominated financial affairs for so long. Without an exception, the banks visited reported a limited patronage, and a sufficiently dull state of affairs to furnish a good excuse for the croakers to declare the indications apparent of an early change for the better as something unworthy of confidence. Business in all departments of the finance market was really light, and the improvement in mercantile and manufacturing circles has not yet assumed such an importance as to create any hopes of an active demand for money in the immediate future. In other cities there is an apparent improvement in the money market. There has been an increased confidence manifested in mercantile paper ever since the fall trade opened, for no season since 1873 has started out more auspiciously. This is particularly true of the dry goods business, which is generally about the first to open. Outside of the dry goods trade the petroleum business is the only one in this section which has made any especially good showing, and that interest is enjoying an activity such as has not been known since the palmy days of five dollar oil. Among the items concerning the September disbursements we notice the statement that the total payments on interest on funded account in Boston will reach $3,508,181. In local stocks and securities we note no especial news except that the petroleum business has been the advance in Columbia Oil Co.'s shares to $10 @ 1 per share at, which price we hear of some private transactions. Other oil property is similarly enhanced in value, but few of such securities being offered in open market.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that the ruling with reference to the applicability of the new 4½ per cents to banking purposes will enable the banks to taking out new circulation, on favorable terms, to the extent of any part of $87,000,000, and at the same time enable the Secretary of the Treasury to retire the $69,600,000 greenbacks now outstanding, in excess of the limit of $300,000,000 greenbacks, fixed as the limit of permanent Treasury circulation under the Resumption act of 1875. It is believed that $30,000,000 of new bank note circulation can be taken up in this city alone in the next four months, and that by the 1st of January the excess of greenbacks over $300,000,000 will be reduced to $45,000,000.

—The Pettis county (Mo.) County Court, on the 22d inst., adopted the following:

Ordered, that no more principal or interest upon any county or township railroad bonds be paid by the County Treasurer until their legality is tested and a decision satisfactory of this court; but that the legal levy be collected.

The Sedalia correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

Under the above order it will be the duty of bondholders to institute suit, or abide pending decisions flow in cases involving identical issues. The levy for the payment of principal and interest will proceed as usual, as no one claims that the order contemplates anything illegal; besides, the alteration of books now in township collectors' hands would necessitate a cost of about $600 to the county. The bonds believed to be illegal are: Twenty-four thousand dollars issued February 1, 1872, to the Tebo and Neosho Railroad; $9,000 issued under the order appointing Reece Hughes agent, to subscribe stock in the Lexington and St. Louis b ne; al o the $15,000 issued to the same, and the $100,000 issued to Mt. Sterling township, making a total of $180,000.

—The great coal sale in New York to day, beside its general interest, has a special importance to this section in the prospective effect it will have on the iron and coal industries of Western Pennsylvania. The dispatches below give a full account of the sale, from which it will be seen that a material reduction in the price of fuel was made. The report is as follows:

NEW YORK, August 29.—The great coal sale took place to-day at noon at Hanover Square, which was completely blocked with coal speculators. Buyers from all parts of the country were present. Intense excitement reigned in the neighborhood and wagon trucks can know as were there filled with buyers, while the actual buyers were congregated in a dense mass around the auctioneer's stand. The latter read the conditions of the sale and announced that it was perfectly *bona fide* and that no reservation would be put on the goods offered for sale. He said that there were four companies represented in the sale, but they were not combined in any way, and no effort would be put forth by them to keep the market up. Buyers could rest assured, however, that their own judgment was all they had to contend with. The four companies selling were the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. and the Pennsylvania Coal Co. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. first offered 10,000 tons of coal. It sold for $4 00 per ton, and up, and 1,000 tons of it sold for $4 00 per ton. The price then fell to $3 90, and then to $3 75, at which the balance was bought. Forty thousand tons grate were then put up and the first parcel, 5,000 tons, for which over 15,000 tons were sold. The remainder was sold for $3 90 to speculators who bought in lots of 5,000 tons. Twenty thousand tons of egg brought $3 25 and $3 12½. There was a decided disinclination on the part of buyers to wait until some one made a purchase, and then beat the price down. Purchasers were expecting that they were successful, as prices tumbled during the sale and then recovered to beyond the highest figures. As supply became exhausted, Forty thousand tons of stove coal started at $3 80, at which price 10,000 tons were sold. It then gradually fell to $3 60 and was rapidly disposed of. This is also the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's stock.

The next offering was 110,000 tons D. haware, Lackawanna and Western Company's stock, known as Scranton coal. Ten thousand tons stove coal sold at $3 75, and then grate went at $2 85 to $2 65; 15,000 tons egg began at $2 80, went down to $2 75 and then up to $2 90; 40,000 tons store started at $2 65, gradually declined to $3 45 and then recovered to $2 62½; 15,000 ton chestnut went off at $2 70@2 75.

Of 90,000 tons of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, 75,000 tons only were delivered at the Hanover Square stock, the remainder, 125,000 tons, free on board at Port Richmond. 25,000 tons fuel were put up and 5,000 tons egg went at $3 25. Of 20,000 tons of the same at $2 60; prices then advanced to $2 62½, then declined to $2 50, at which price the balance was brought up. 25,000 tons stove commenced at $3 20 and went to $3 22½, and advanced to $3 30. Then declined and sold for $3 22; 10,000 tons steamboat delivered at Port Richmond sold at $2 25 to $2 60; 10,000 tons broken steamboat sold, jumped to $2 70 and then to $2 85, one lucky speculator buying 5,000 tons at $2 85. Owing to these conditions, were next offered and 1,000 tons went at $2 30. The price fell to $2 25, and hundred to $2 07½, at which price the remainder, 5,000 tons, was closed out; 55,000 tons stove commenced at $2 87½, fell to $2 82½, at which price the remainder, 5,000 tons, was sold. 10,000 tons chestnut, all the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company had, sold at from $2 80 to $1 75, at which the balance was bought up.

The next lot consisted of 80,000 tons of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. 20,000 tons of grate sold at $2 67½ and $2 70; 5,000 tons steamer $2 72½; 7,000 tons egg $2 85 and closed at $2 90; 25,000 tons stove were put up, 5,000 bought at $3 80, the price fell quickly to $3 60, and the remainder was disposed of at that price.

At the last sale of the day, 8,000 tons of chestnut, the bidding became brisk and buyers anxious. The first sale was at $1 42½ and the price quickly ran up to $1 50@1 52½. The balance was disposed of at $1 60. This concluded the sale. Prices ranged from $1 90@2 00 per ton on all grades. It is said that other gigantic coal sales will follow.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—The prices realized by the auction sale of coal in New York were anxiously looked for by all engaged in the coal trade. Much surprise and alarm were shown as the prices were bulletined, the general expression being that the sale would be adjourned if $4 50 per ton, as the lowest figure, could not be obtained. The coal operators say the prices to-night will compel them all to suspend operations, unless the tolls can be reduced to a much lower figure than the present, with the chances against them, even at great reductions, as the miners will hardly submit to lower prices than those now prevailing. The situation bears a gloomy outlook for the fall and winter trade.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 29, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	110½	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½	119½	.....	.....	119	.....
5-20's, 1865	113⅞	113¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, (new)	117	117	.....	.....	117	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	116½	116½	.....	.....	116½	.....
5-20's, 1867	117	117	.....	.....	117	.....
5-20's, 1868, registered	117½	117½	.....	.....	117½	.....
5-20's, 1868	118	118	.....	.....	118	.....
10-40's	113½	113½	.....	.....	113½	.....
6-6's, compos	119½	119½	.....	.....	119½	.....
Currency, 6's	122½	122½	.....	.....	122½	.....
New 4 per cents	109½	109½	.....	.....	109½	.....
Western Union Tel.	70	70	69⅞	70	69⅞	69⅞
Quick Silver	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	22¾	.....	.....	.....	22¾	.....
Pacific Mail	22¾	.....	.....	.....	22¾	.....
Adams Express	112	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
American Express	60½	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
United States Ex	55	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
New York Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Michigan Central	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Michigan Southern	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	38	.....	39⅜
Illinois Central	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Northwest	37	37	37	37	37	37½
Do. preferred	61¼	.....	.....	.....	61½	61¾
Rock Island	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	.....	.....	103⅜
St. Paul common	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	.....	33⅜
Do. preferred	65	65	65	65	.....	65
Wabash, common	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....	3
Fort Wayne	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Ohio & Mississippi	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Union Pacific	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Harlem	137	.....	.....	137	.....	137
Hannibal & St. Jos	11¾	.....	.....	11¾	11	11
Atlantic & Pac.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Iron Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
C., C., C. & I.	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½
Missouri Pacific	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
South Carolina, Apl	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, July	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri's, consol	76¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	47
Reading	.....	.....	46
United Cos. of N. J.	138½	.....	95
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	6½	.....	100
Lehigh Valley	59¾	.....	5,300
Allegheny Valley 7 3's	.....	102¾	1,000
Central Transportation	.....	.....	45¾
Empire Transportation	.....	50	.....
P., C. & St. L. m. b	.....	81	.....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Money closed easy at 1¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $50,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $240,000. Clearings $33,000,000. Sterling dull at 487@489.

GOLD.

Gold heavy and lower this afternoon and declined to 110⅝, the opening and highest price of the day being 110⅝.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. Railroad bonds firm in the dealings. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated sold 7's advanced to 80½; balance of list firm at morning prices. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. Speculation on the Stock Exchange exhibited a firm tone for the general list at the opening, and prices advanced ½@¾ per cent. Later, the market became alternately weak and firm. Coal shares fluctuated 1@1¾ per cent. Other stocks changed only ½@¾ per cent. In late dealings coal shares were firm, the part to the fact that prices for coal at the auction sale which showed a decline at the beginning of $1 50@2 00 per ton, rallied about $1 00 per ton, and there was an active demand for coal. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recovered to 93¾, and New Jersey Central to 88¾. The balance of the list was off ½@¾ per cent. from the best prices of the afternoon. The general market closed active, unsettled and feverish. Stocks for delivery are scarce for regular, and some shares command a premium for daily use. Borrowing rates for currency, Delaware and Hudson and New Jersey Central, 6; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 5@6 per cent.; New Jersey Central 5@6 per cent.; Rock Island, 1-32 @1-16 per cent. and Michigan Central flat. Western Union and Lake Shore leasing flat. Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 118,000 shares, of which 3,300 were Erie, 24,400 Lake Shore, 6,500 Northwestern, 5,600 Rock Island, 2,000 Pacific Mail, 11,300 St. Paul, 12,500 Western Union, 30,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 18,000 New Jersey Central and 5,500 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	69¾	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	33¾
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	66¼
Pacific Mail	22¾	Toledo & Wabash	9
Mariposa	5	Do. preferred	2
Do. preferred	6	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	107	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	60	Do. preferred	13¾
American Ex	60	Chicago & Alton	97
U. S. Express	54	Do. preferred	103¾
New York Central	107	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	11¾	Delaware & Lack	93¾
Lake Shore	53¾	Delaware & Lack	87½
Illinois Central	88	Atlantic & P. Tel	6¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Missouri Pacific	4
Cleveland & Toledo	37	At. & Pac. p'f'd	2½
Michigan Central	39¾	Indiana Central	3¾
Panama	135	Burlington & Q	114
Harlem	137	Hartford & Conn	11
Hannibal & St. Jos	11¾	Central Pac. bonds	110¾
Atlantic & Pac.	6	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Iron Mountain	23	Do. land grants	105
C., C. & I.	3½	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	96
N. J. Central	88¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	117½	New 5's	115¼
5-20's, 1865, coup	113⅝	10-40's, registered	110½
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅜	10-40's, coupons	113⅛
5-20's, 1867	117¼	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	119		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	49¼	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	48	Missouri 6's	100¼
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, August 29, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 5-16, United States 6's of 1867, 10-40's, 105½; do. '67's, 108½; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 107. Railroad securities—New York Central, 96; Erie 18¾; do preferred, 31.

PARIS, August 29.—Rentes 105 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 29.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 8½@¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 29, 1876.

Business did not show any marked increase in animation to-day, and the general aspect of trade circles was decidedly quiet. The principal points of interest were the continued activity in petroleum, a firmer feeling and slight advance in oats and a scarcity in sound lots of fruit and vegetables. Groceries were moderately active and unchanged.

From information received from private sources, a Chicago grain house summarizes the condition and character of the new grain crops in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, as follows:

Our returns from a reliable party sent by us and now traveling in the West and Northwest, strongly indicate the wheat in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, while of good quality, will be full 25 per cent. short of an average yield. In Iowa the average on old farms is less than in former years, and the threshing so far has developed considerable shrinkage in quality per acre. The average in the northern counties of Iowa will turn out from five to ten bushels per acre, the latter named the estimation, and perhaps seven to eight bushels being a fair average. There is some oats, what is left of the crop, but it is not of a quality likely to compete with the new wheat, as in most cases the dealers who visited the country warehouses are compelled to keep turning it over to improve or preserve its condition.

In Minnesota the next best turns about the same as in Iowa, the quality, however, being excellent. In many localities from one-third to two-thirds crop is reported, and while much of it is yet in the field, farmers generally have taken advantage of the fine weather to stack.

In Wisconsin the conditions are about the same as in Iowa and Minnesota, the quality being good but the yield poor—in many sections one-half crop and in none over two-thirds. The old wheat remaining in the hands of dealers and farmers is not being sent forward freely and the receipts from the new crop, in any event, will not for the next thirty days be very light. During August no figure likely to be reached which will materially affect any effect in materially increasing the receipts, as farmers are not as anxious to realize, as they are to save what they have raised.

Oats are a fair yield, but very light. The samples received from the new crop would indicate that in weight two-thirds of a crop is a large estimate.

Barley, with the exception of a few Western counties in Minnesota, turns out poorly. There have been a few cars received, and that up to grade of No. 2 is good, and brings about 70c, but the poor is very poor, and brings about 40c. On the whole we should call the crop about two-thirds of an average as to quantity and quality.

Corn is reported as up to the average in Iowa, except in counties bordering on the Missouri river and Dakota, where grasshoppers have done great damage, in many places having altogether destroyed the crop. In Illinois the condition has improved in the past twenty days, but it is yet below the average.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,676	Apples, bbls	62
Wheat, bus	235	Cheese, lbs	125
Hays, tons	3,595	Butter, lbs	1,200
Bacon, lbs	154	Potatoes, bus	195
Bacon, tcs	374		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a steady market with a moderate trade and generally unchanged prices with the exception of an advance in oats. Wheat is rather quiet at steady prices. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 for busted for prime Indiana red winter; $1 00@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 80@$1 00. Corn is rather weak but quotably unchanged. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@ 53c for high mixed; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@51c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are active and under a tempting scarcity prices are 1@2c higher. We quote prime white new at 39@39½c; mixed do, 38@39c. Rye is ruled firm at 74@75c for prime white; 72@73c for mixed; white Western 75@76c. Rye is steady; we quote at 67@68c. Barley is quiet and firm above quotations.

FLOUR—The feeling continues firm and the demand is steady with an upward tendency. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: Extra white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75; red wheat flour ₱ 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are as follows: Superfine $4 50@5 00; extra for wheat flour $5 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota at $6 00@6 25; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois choice patents $6 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour quiles at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 00@6 75; cornmeal white, $3 00@3 50; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market remains quiet and easy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose in wagons sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs at $13 00@15 00; middlings $15 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The stock continues liberal, and prices are easy. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—Was in active demand and quotations were firm with an upward tendency on prime to fancy grades. We quote choice creamery firm at 28@30c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh do were active at 22@24c; choice solid packed 20@22c; prime do 16@18c.

CHEESE—The market is quite steady and active with a good jobbing demand. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 13@15c for choice; 6½@12c for common to good.

EGGS—There was a strong demand at a material advance. We quote strictly fresh at 15@16c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 65@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 30@40c.

FRUIT—Fruits were in good demand, and under a light supply peaches were materially advanced. We quote peaches at $1 25@2 50 for choice; $1 25@2 00 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 per bushel. Grapes ruled at $4 00@5 00 per cwt. Water melons were easy at $10 00@18 00 per hundred; canteloups $1 00@2 00. Plums are higher at $2 50@3 00 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with new domestic ruling at 25@27c ₱ lb; new California 22c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 40@45c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Continued firm with an upward tendency and some quotations above our figures. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; 75@$1 50 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 45@50c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply and steady. We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $5 00@5 50.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 15 @2 25 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00 @10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand is good at steady prices for most staples, but no quotable change. The volume of receipts is rather light.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 13½c ₱ lb. for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $9 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair but market rather weak. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¼c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 13¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 14½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14¾c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 15c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is easy and lower. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 65@ 70c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Continues quiet and with light business at $19 50@20 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb; country do at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The demand was moderate and the market steady. No especial change could be noted, either in the character of the trade or the state of prices, which are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25@26	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	11¼c
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	11c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yel	10½c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30@32	Franklin, B	10½c

Cut Loaf	12¾c	Cubes	12¾c
Crushed	12¾c	Powdered	12¾c
Granulated	12 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Stor'g ch. N. O	45c	Prime	62@65c
Good	55@60c	*Syrups.*	
Ex. white drips	65@70c	Sugar drips	50@60c
Lower grades	25@45c	*Soaps.*	
Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Gold do	6 50
Extra olive do	8 50	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ B.	9 c
German mottled	10@7c	German mottled	10@7c
California, ₱ box	$1 20	*Soda.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Bi-carb, in 5-lb papers	6½c	*Candles.*	
Star, full wt's	16 c	Star, short wt's	15 c
Stearine	11@13 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—In moderate business. We quote prices as follows:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador	6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Her'ng, hf-b'd	6 75@7 00
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Pickerel, do	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	11 50	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 medium	10 00	L'ge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	10 00	fish, ₱ lb	6½
Large No. 3, large	9 50	Medium do	5½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₱ 25	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Salmon Trout, do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 00@2 50; Valentias, new do $3 50; Valentias, new, 9@9½ ₱ lb; Sultanas 15c; do Malaga 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 7½@8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 5½@6c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 20c; do Jordan 35c; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Pecans 11@12½c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50@7 00.

CANNED Goods—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote: Tomatoes, ₱ dozen, $2 00@2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 90; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 90; peaches, ₱ 2 cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

AUGUST 29.—The upward movement seemed to have made a halt, the market being uncertain and fluctuating, but closing 10c below the opening figures on crude. The demand for refined was active and prices steady.

CRUDE—The market has been very feverish throughout the day, opening weak at $3 91½ bid, soon after a strong reaction set in, carrying up the price to $4 01½. In the afternoon a sudden break took place, with a panicky feeling and the price rapidly fell off to $3 91½, where it now stands. Shipment ruled at $1 10@$1 15. Well prices opened at $4 00, advanced $1 10 and have receded to $4 00, the present price.

REFINED—Was a little uncertain in sympathy with the fluctuations in crude, but in the main ruled steady, and former prices were somewhat improved upon. We quote standard white at 22½@23c for five barrel lots; small quantities, 24c; prime white New York rules at 22c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 23¼@27½. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 23@24c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 49@1 50 for city made; $1 36@1 37 for country made.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

PARKERS, August 29, 10 A. M.—Market quiet and firm; crude, 3 3-16c; refined, 6½c; gasoline, 3 9-16c; shipment $1 12½. 12 M.—Market a little easier, with more sellers than buyers; sales this morning of 50,000 barrels at 3 15-16c; refined, 6½c; gasoline, 3 9-16c; shipment ruled at $1 10 @1 15. Well prices opened at $4 00, advanced $1 10 and have receded to $4 00, the present price.

REVISED—Was a little uncertain in sympathy with the fluctuations in crude, but in the main ruled steady, and former prices were somewhat improved upon. We quote standard white at 22½@23c for five barrel lots; small quantities, 24c; prime white New York rules at 22c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 23¼@27½. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 23@24c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 49@1 50 for city made; $1 36@1 37 for country made.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

PARKERS, August 29, 10 A. M.—Market quiet and firm; crude, 3 3-16c; refined, 6½c; gasoline, 3 9-16c; shipment $1 12½. 12 M.—Market a little easier, with more sellers than buyers; sales this morning of 50,000 barrels at 3 15-16c; refined, 6½c; gasoline, 3 9-16c; shipment ruled at $1 10 @1 15. Well prices opened at $4 00, advanced $1 10 and have receded to $4 00, the present price.

REVISED—Was a little uncertain in sympathy with the fluctuations in crude, but in the main ruled steady, and former prices were somewhat improved upon. We quote standard white at 22½@23c for five barrel lots; small quantities, 24c; prime white New York rules at 22c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 23¼@27½. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 23@24c.

OIL CITY, August 29.—Crude opened at $3 91½ bid, soon after a strong reaction set in, carrying up the price to $4 01½. In the afternoon a sudden break took place, with a panicky feeling and the price rapidly fell off to $3 91½, where it now stands. Shipment ruled at $1 10 @1 15. Well prices opened at $4 00, advanced $1 10 and have receded to $4 00, the present price.

REFIN

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., }
ROOM 36, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 29, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	—WIND.— Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M..	30.120	56	93	N.W.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	29.985	80	40	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.000	74	75	.....	Calm.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.029 Highest thermom....81
Mean thermom.... 76.3 Lowest thermom....55

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Western University

Opens September 4th. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Chancellor Woods.

Iron City College,

corner Penn and Sixth streets, now in session. Students received at any time. J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal. MWS

Arnold Park Camp Meeting.

The interesting series of services, which have been continued daily for some time past at the Arnold Park Camp Meeting, will be brought to a close this evening.

Another Habeas Corpus.

T. J. Jack, Esq., yesterday applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* and a writ of *certiorari* on behalf of Annie Sullivan, who has now been in the Workhouse for sixty or seventy days, having been committed by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of vagrancy. The writs were allowed by Judge Ewing, and the argument will be heard next Saturday.

Stealing Fruit

Two small boys aged ten and twelve years respectively, named George and Eugene Rolleshouse, were committed to jail yesterday by Aldermen Irwin, of the East End, Pittsburgh, for the alleged larceny of fruit. The prosecutor is J. R. Melion, and he alleges that the boys entered his yard and carried off apples and other fruit.

A Nest of Vagrants Disposed Of.

Lieutenant Jerry Smith, of Allegheny, with a squad of police, made a raid on a nest of vagrants in a brick yard on Nunnery Hill, at three o'clock yesterday morning, and after a lively scuffle routed the "snoozers." Acting Mayor Neillie sent six of the party to the Workhouse for sixty days, and discharged the remaining three with an admonition.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

The Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church will meet in the German Lutheran Church, in Johnstown, this morning at nine o'clock. The synodical sermon will be preached in the German language at seven o'clock in the evening, by Rev. Mr. Wenzell, of Pittsburgh. Thursday and Friday the mission and educational interests of the church will be had and dresses will be delivered in the German and English languages. The proceedings will be public, and all who wish to attend will be made welcome.

Regimental Reunion

The annual reunion of the Regimental Association of the one hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania volunteers will be held in the Court House in Mercer, on Tuesday, October 3d, at 1:30 P. M. Comrades of the one hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers and all other soldiers of Mercer county and vicinity are cordially invited to join with us on that occasion.

Banquet and speeches in the evening. The train leaves Pittsburgh at 7 A. M.

J. C. MILLIGAN,
Secretary.

Topper and Sackett Not Surrendered,

A *habeas corpus* issued by the Westmoreland county Court was yesterday served on Warden Wright in the cases of W. C. Topper and O. P. Sackett, inmates of the Western Penitentiary, who are wanted at Greensburg for forgery and burglary. The parties being United States prisoners, United States District Attorney McCormick instructed the Warden not to let them go, and accordingly Captain Wright left for Greensburg yesterday to answer, but the prisoners did not accompany him.

Fourteenth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry.

An adjourned meeting of veterans of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was held at the Reception Room, Municipal Hall, last evening, at which General J. M. Schoomaker presided, and J. S. Sandrus acted as Secretary. Local committees were appointed to perfect arrangements for the re union to be held at Kittanning, on Saturday, September 16th. Another meeting will be held on Monday evening at Municipal Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, to which all soldiers of the late Fourteenth Cavalry are invited, as business of importance will be attended. This is a general meeting.

Who May be Naturalized?

To this inquiry, the legal answer is:

First—A man who has served in the army and who has been honorably discharged, is entitled to his citizen's papers, upon proving one year's residence in the United States and in the State where the application is made.

Second—A man who came to the United States under eighteen years of age, has been in the country five years, and is twenty-one years of age. This, upon producing a citizen who will swear to the same, such a man is entitled to citizenship.

Third—A man who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen in a court of records two years before making application for citizenship, when he has been in the United States five years (one of the five in the State), and is over twenty-one years old, and producing a citizen who will swear to the same, is entitled to citizenship.

A Hungry Thief.

Edward Burkey, charged with stealing a $250 watch from the residence of Burgess A. H. Rowand, of Verona, last Sunday morning, and of having stabbed Officer Dittmar, who was assisting in his arrest, confessed his guilt before Mayor McCarthy yesterday morning, and was committed for court in default of bail. When arraigned before the Mayor, Burkey confessed the theft, and plead in extenuation poverty, and even worse than poverty—hunger. He said he slept in the station house of the railroad company, at Verona, on Sunday night, and arose early in the morning, weary and hungry. He saw the house of Mr. Rowand, on the hillside, and concluded to go there in search of something to eat. He went around to the kitchen door and tried, the dog inside driving him away by its barking. He then went to the front part of the house, and finding the window open, entered the house. He ascended to an upper chamber when he could not find anything in the lower apartments, and stole Mr. Rowand's watch, and was endeavoring to pawn it on Monday to obtain something to eat when arrested.

Judging Steel by the Eye.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, now in session in Buffalo, a paper on "The Relations of Structure, Density and Chemical Composition in Steel" was read by John W. Langley. It has long been known to practical men that the appearance of the fracture of steel bears some relation to its mechanical properties, as developed in the machine shop. It has further been known in a general way that this appearance was connected with the quantity of carbon in the metal. The researches embodied in this paper extend over a period of two years, and show, first, that steel can be selected by ocular inspection alone with a high degree of precision, and that differences of less than seven-hundredths of one per cent. of carbon can be certainly known by the appearance of the freshly-broken ingots. Twenty ingots manufactured by Messrs. Miller, Metcalf & Parkin, of Pittsburgh, formed the material for these determinations. Second, it was shown that in general the specific gravity decreases in proportion with the increase of carbon, though there are some apparent exceptions to the rule; and third, that when the metal is hardened by being plunged into water the density is less the greater the heat to which the specimen was subjected. The paper was accompanied by extensive tabulated reports. In conclusion it was asserted that the time had arrived when the eye had very nearly become the rival of chemical analysis in this branch of metallurgy.

City Mortality.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports the deaths in the city last week to have been fifty-seven, quite a falling off from the previous week. It will also be seen that there was no great mortality from any particular disease. Here were the causes of death:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 2; remittent fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 2; cholerale diarrhœa, 9; smallpox, 1; phthisis puimonalis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 2; purpura, 1; dropsy, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; valve disease of heart, 1; croup, 2; pneumonia, 1; hydrothorax, 1; teething, 2; debility, 2; hernia (strangulated), 1; diarrhœa, 8; peritonitis, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; premature birth, 1; debility, 2; falls, 1; accident (not stated), 1; bursting of fly-wheel, 1; cutting throat, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 57.

White, 54; colored, 3. Married, 10; single, 45; widowers, 1; widowers, 1.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 41; other parts of the United States, 6; England, 2; Germany, 4; Ireland, 3; Italy, 1.

Age—Under 1 year, 17; from 1 to 2 years, 17; from 2 to 5, years, 7. from 5 to 10 years, 1; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 80 years, 2.

Localities—City wards, 55; Pittsburgh infirmary, 1; Municipal hospital, 1.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Eighth Annual Session—Interesting Exercises—Superintendent Luckey on the Lessons of the Centennial.

The eighth annual session of the Teachers' Institute commenced in the hall of the Morse School Building, South Side, yesterday morning. The Institute was called to order by Superintendent George J. Luckey, and opened with prayer by Professor Jones. On motion of Professor George F. Fulton, A. Burtt, A. M., was unanimously elected to act as Vice President during the session. Mr. Burtt took the Chair and announced the first lecturer, George J. Luckey, on the subject, "The Centennial and Its Lessons." The lecture is as follows:

THE LESSONS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Americans have in the past been greatly given to boasting of their civilization and progress, to asserting their superiority over all other peoples in every thing that tends to make a nation great. Every fourth of July orator, every newspaper and magizine have in their turn endeavored to show the superiority of the Yankee over all other branches of the human family; and so generally has the present generation imbued this sentiment that they are unable to acknowledge that any brave men lived before the time of Agamemnon or that before the landing of the Pilgrims liberty had ever been other than symbolized in the elements, or had other habitations than in the bosom of the brave. Not only has our system been extolled as the only one under which man ought to live, but in almost every particular our people have been represented as in advance of all others in everything that relates to civilization and material progress. Not content with lauding ourselves and our achievements we talk and write as though the grand work of nature on our continent was largely due to the moomitable energy and enterprise of the invincible Yankee. No rivers are as long and broad as our own Mississippi; no roaring cataracts like our mighty Niagara; no prairies like those that spread toward our setting sun; no canyons like those hidden in the bosom of the Rocky mountains; no chain of lakes like those that gird our northern shores. We never tire of asserting that our railroads are longer; our coaches more palatial; our steamboats larger and grander, and that the calendar of the Old World furnishes no day that compares with our immortal Fourth of July.

Imbued with these notions we enroll ourselves as pupils of the Anglo Saxon speech. The land of Milton, Bunyan and Shakspeare of Bacon and Locke, of Newton Stephenson and Watt, each of whom are responsible for their old graves by the works of their countrymen displayed before us.

Here, too, are the representative men and products of the land of Lafayette, kindling anew the friendship of a century ago, assisting and encouraging us in the arts of peace as they once did in the arts of war. Her people, justly proud of Rosa Bonheur, of Millet and Gerfaul as that which convulsed our own land, seem to us to have been only rejuvenated and strengthened in their normal wealth and resources. A sister republic clasping hands across an ocean, should be but a handiwork good to gain material prosperity, and bearing of us to toil and struggle for free thought and liberated consciences.

Spain, from whose shores Columbus sailed nearly four hundred years ago in search of a new world is here, and the towns and cities that then rejoiced at the news he brought of the discovery of a new world have sent them representatives with offerings of gladness to those who have established and perpetuated a free government on the soil over the banner of Spain was first to be unfurled and whose ashes repose near the grave of her most illustrious conqueror; she has forgotten the bitter burning wrongs she once experienced in the spoliation of her Western Empire and the trackless ocean that once bore her armies to war and conquest in the western world is here this day floated upon her bosom a navy-prouder and more potent than her ancient invincible armada, in that the former was freighted with fire and death, while her ships and her looms as a friendly gift to a friendly people. Italy, the land of painting, sculpture and song, has brought her choicest gifts to charm our eye and cultivate our taste; the creations of Michael Angelo, Guido and Raphael are here as fresh as when taken from their inspired cases, and seem even now to retain the very print of the Arno and the silence of her sunny shores; sculpture on which the worker grew old and died in the long task of its contemplation, tells a pathetic story of mortal patience and constancy to the toilers of to-day.

Rome, ancient and classic, whose traditions reach back to the misty centuries of Romulus and Remus, where Paul preached and was immured in her gloomy dungeons that in the time of the Cæsars flooded the Coliseum for the wonder of the world afterwards silent and crowded, sat as the spectacle of the Noble of nations; but now awakened from the sleep of centuries, comes to us to catch the inspiration of resurrected life, and to gather from the ruins on the banks of the Tiber and nourish it into a grander life than that which crowned the first republic. The comet-like star of Italy, that land in which her ancient rival, Greece, She brings her offerings to our shores and worships at the shrine of the young republic.

Russia brings from her boundless empire products to vie with the richest and rarest and join with those of France her ancient and hereditary foe.

The American heart turns toward her offerings with more than its wonted enthusiasm when it is seen too plainly that although our dark night of war with rebellion the sympathy and friendship of this grand out empire for our cause of all others was constant as the constellations of her heavens, and loomed up in our behalf before the exciting nations with a power and grandeur like that of her northern lights.

Germany, by whose side we have done so much toward subduing our wilderness has found a sufficient time, while watching with a jealous eye her possessions beyond the Rhine to transfer for exhibition to our shores the specimens of her monster guns, as if to remind her neighbors of her warlike achievements. She is here without hundreds of flags to float upon her banners, for Frederick, Von Moltke, Humboldt, and Bismarck have each engraven their names high up on the scroll of fame.

Asia and Africa, once the seats of learning, have alike contributed to the grandeur of this great Exposition. It is said that when the first rays of the morning sun touched the statute of Memnon it gave out weird music as from an aerial harp and at sunrise groups were gathered around it for gratification and pleasure. There came the realization of this strange tradition; the sun of civilization has touched the imperishable monuments system of ancient Egypt and the Divine harmonies of progress and refinement answer at once its rising beams. Those who built the pyramids and worshipped the gods, Osis and Osiris, have been living graves who long ago on marvels of might and handicraft that overtop in majesty the work of their hands and with a brighter faith and a nobler hope kneel on our natal day of freedom under our banner of stars.

Far off Arabia pitches here her black tents of the desert the same as when the Prophet three thousand years ago wrote concerning the tents of Kedar.

China, the land of Confucius, and the island empire of Japan spread before us the civilization of this ancient history, and while, at the same time, are eagerly catching the inspiration of new ideas and new progress.

That elfin imp, Puck, in the play boasted that he could put a girdle around the earth in forty minutes, but what was thought attempted by the Almighty to try it, has done it in as many seconds. So looking upon the whole wide world at a glance we are startled by the achievements of the age and the practical realization of what was once only the conception of a poet's dream and regardless of the lessons of the past. The world is here with its civilization of the past and the present, and many of the nations of the earth are already profiting by observations concerning their people and their work. They may not equal us in some things but they excel us in others, and they are all worshipping the same God, but they are children of the same great Creator and no boastful spirit should not prevent us from learning from all and adopting the excellencies of each. As this great school has its departments and it is impossible for any to take the full course which is presented it is therefore my intention at present to speak only of the single subject of popular education and its progress in this and other countries.

It has been our custom to speak and write as if the United States alone enjoyed the blessings of free schools, and in this particular at least all other nations must come and learn from us. It is with some degree of embarrassment that I confess to having partially imbibed that theory myself.

Here arises the first difficulty in entering this great school; we have to unlearn much that we have acquired in the past, and we have to combat the prejudice which we have imbibed in favor of our system and our methods. If we would profit by our observations we must abandon our preconceived notions of our own superiority and be willing students in this world's university. The first point of excellence which we shall notice in other systems is their public buildings for school purposes. The most experienced architects are employed by the Government at the head of its plans for public buildings which will tend to insure the best health to their occupants. The principles of light, heat and ventilation are studied and applied in the construction of all grades of school houses and college buildings within the country. In Germany and nowhere except in America are these important considerations left to the whims and caprices of irresponsible school officials. In most other countries the school house is designed and erected by the State, but paid for by the local authorities; hence school houses of like capacities are similar in form and construction. They are designed by the most competent men in the land, men whose duty it is to give their entire time, talent and energy to the study of the one subject—the health, comfort and convenience of the pupil: their location is determined by science, not selfishness or whim of any local authority, but by a disinterested commissioner who is influenced alone by the best interests of the whole community. Here every school house is different from every other one, and while in our own town and cities our school buildings are mostly elegant in outward appearance, they are generally erected by those who have no knowledge of the laws of light and ventilation. The location of our houses is often determined by influences entirely foreign to the best interests of the educational wants of the districts; in one case the location is made in deference to the wishes of some man of influence, and who desires it convenient to his own farm; in another it is made in some ravine or swamp because the necessary land can be obtained at a low figure; occasionally the site is selected so as to give sale to the property of some ward or township politician, whose influence at the polls is dreaded by the school authorities; and not unfrequently we find the American school house standing side by side with the parish church, the pupil encouraged to study and cheered in his arduous labors by the sight of new-made graves and the mounds and marble slabs beneath which rest many of his nearest relations and most cherished friends.

If we talk about a State architect of public buildings, we are met with the cry that it will add the number of officers and increase the burden of taxation, and to allow state officers to select the school house sites would lessen the influence of the local authorities and tend toward the centralization of power.

If those who may visit the Centennial will examine the model houses sent by Sweden, Belgium and other nations, and will take the trouble to converse with those who represent the educational interests of France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Brazil and other nations, they will not so willingly condemn that centralization of power which employs the highest skill toward increasing the health and comfort of their children. May the time soon come when the loose disjointed school systems of the several States may give place to strong compact ones in which the best interests of the whole people will be consulted, local prejudices overruled and individual interests made subservient to the common good.

What a foolish dread we Americans have of centralization of power, especially in educational affairs. The Governor may at the request of the sheriff, send the militia of the State into a county or township and arrest the citizens thereof, and we feel no dread that our liberties will be destroyed, but should he under State law send commissioners to select a site for a school building and an architect to plan its structure, then, indeed, would our treated liberty be gone.

The next lesson we learn from our foreign neighbors is the general use of apparatus and objects in instructing the young. Object teaching with them is not a *hobby*, as we often find it in our schools, but is made a part of all their teachings, and everything that is capable of illustration is by means of objects made plain to the pupil. Measures, lines, weights, blocks, scales, clock-dials, air pumps, galvanic batteries and the mariner's compass are a part of the common furniture of every school room: not only are they used for illustrating the several subjects, but the children grow up as familiar with them in their uses as they do with the articles with which they conduct their noonday sports. In like manner they are moved with maps, charts and globes in many of the common buildings. Perhaps I do not err when I say that in this country ninety-nine out of every hundred, who, when entering the school-room for the first time as teachers, have no intention whatever of making it their life work, and experience shows that in the United States teachers average less than three years in the work.

With our teaching corps thus composed almost entirely of the young and inexperienced men and women of the land, how can we ever expect to reach that degree of excellence in our work which its importance demands?

Twenty years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted the skeleton of a school law, and left the people in the several localities to put it into force and vitalize it in operation. That august body has found no time since to examine its workings or improve its defects. Commissioners and committees have been appointed to investigate the workings of reform schools and penitentiaries and devise ways and means for their more perfect management, but no resolution has yet been adopted, or committee appointed to examine, amend and render more perfect the public school system of this great Commonwealth. To show the attention which other nations pay to it is unheard, and the importance with which it is viewed, by their rulers and statesmen, I quote first from Mr. Paul Sipsy, of Hungary, who in his remarks before the late convention of teachers at Wells, in Somersetshire, said, "That in his country they had a large fund for pensioning teachers who had given the best years of their lives to their calling. Their plan was to permit any one to retire on half-pay after thirty years' service, and to those who by reason of greater vitality or general health, continued their duty years in this branch of their country's service, will receive full pay during the balance of their lives."

De D. Matta, of Brazil, in speaking of the indifference which his government offered to teachers who continued in the profession, said, "The salary increases every year, and according to ability, merit, or vice and virtue, the teacher is entitled to more or less privileges. After having filled the duties of a prescribed period for five years, he becomes secure for life and the occupant cannot be dismissed except for criminality in the highest degree." The Government advances money to insure teachers' lives and thus to secure the future of their families. If illness should render the teacher unable to perform his duties, he is pensioned by the Government with a pension proportioned to his salary; and his children, like those of all other Government officers, from the highest down, are entitled to a liberal education at the expense of the State and irrespective of the circumstances of their parents. Even the servants of the Imperial College of Dom Pedro. After fifteen years' service, one-fourth is added to the salary after which it is increased by one-fifth added. After twenty-five years the teacher is presumed to be exhausted, and retires with his salary and additions continued as a pension. The teacher is furnished with a house rent free, generally attached to the school for convenience.

I have thus briefly given some of the prominent features of the systems of other nations; excellencies which, in my opinion, we would do well to imitate.

But it does not follow that, because in some things we are excelled by other nations, that we are to be discouraged in the work of the interests of popular education for he is from no point of view a public benefactor than impression. We have done much, in all probability we have done more than any other people in the world, considering the circumstances, but what we have done by push, energy and Yankee zeal, others have accomplished or are accomplishing by slower and more systematic processes; but the credit of awaking the world in the importance of universal education belongs almost exclusively to America.

The enthusiasm for free schools, which is now so general throughout the civilized world, had its birth in the United States and to-day and we are more proud than jealous or its spread to other lands. The learning from the exhibition at Philadelphia has not all to be of any one people, but they each learn from the other, and America is second to none in the great lessons she imparts to the world in civilization and progress. In passing the Art Gallery, I heard one lady say to another, as they viewed the beautiful sculpture and painting in the Italian department, 'I am ashamed of my country.' A lady, of more years and riper experience, hearing the remark, inquired of them if they had been to Agricultural Hall. On being answered in the negative, she replied, 'Go at once, and then you will no longer be ashamed of your country.'

At this great Exposition nations as well as individuals are public, and in the honors that the lessons learned by each may lead to their growth and development in all that tends to make the world better and happier. Turkey, whose unnatural barriers which have so long separated a common humanity into hostile tribes, now by the destruction of the whole east become the habitation of a common brotherhood, these thoughts are respectfully submitted.

A general discussion followed, on the subject matter of Mr. Luckey's lecture, in which Messrs. Burtt, Fulton, Eaton, Jones and Miss Bruce participated.

Mr. Burt said that he agreed that the schools of Europe are in some respects in advance of those of the United States, but he did not think that the system of centralization should receive any credit for it. He said that central education in a government was of little or no use or bad thing. It may be very good. Written upon the subject of education, but hand in hand with her ancient rival, Greece. She brings her offerings to our shores and worships at the shrine of the young republic.

Russia brings from her boundless empire products to vie with the richest and rarest and join with those of France her ancient and hereditary foe.

The American heart turns toward her offerings with more than its wonted enthusiasm when it is seen too plainly that although our dark night of war with rebellion the sympathy and friendship of this grand out empire for our cause of all others was constant as the constellations of her heavens, and loomed up in our behalf before the exciting nations with a power and grandeur like that of her northern lights.

Germany, by whose side we have done so much toward subduing our wilderness has found a sufficient time, while watching with a jealous eye her possessions beyond the Rhine to transfer for exhibition to our shores the specimens of her monster guns, as if to remind her neighbors of her warlike achievements. She is here without hundreds of flags to float upon her banners, for Frederick, Von Moltke, Humboldt, and Bismarck have each engraven their names high up on the scroll of fame.

Asia and Africa, once the seats of learning, have alike contributed to the grandeur of this great Exposition. It is said that when the first rays of the morning sun touched the statute of Memnon it gave out weird music as from an aerial harp and at sunrise groups were gathered around it for gratification and pleasure. There came the realization of this strange tradition; the sun of civilization has touched the imperishable monuments system of ancient Egypt and the Divine harmonies of progress and refinement answer at once its rising beams. Those who built the pyramids and worshipped the gods, Osis and Osiris, have been living graves who long ago on marvels of might and handicraft that overtop in majesty the work of their hands and with a brighter faith and a nobler hope kneel on our natal day of freedom under our banner of stars.

Far off Arabia pitches here her black tents of the desert the same as when the Prophet three thousand years ago wrote concerning the tents of Kedar.

China, the land of Confucius, and the island empire of Japan spread before us the civilization of this ancient history, and while, at the same time, are eagerly catching the inspiration of new ideas and new progress.

That elfin imp, Puck, in the play boasted that he could put a girdle around the earth in forty minutes, but what was thought attempted by the Almighty to try it, has done it in as many seconds. So looking upon the whole wide world at a glance we are startled by the achievements of the age and the practical realization of what was once only the conception of a poet's dream and regardless of the lessons of the past. The world is here with its civilization of the past and the present, and many of the nations of the earth are already profiting by observations concerning their people and their work. They may not equal us in some things but they excel us in others, and they are all worshipping the same God, but they are children of the same great Creator and no boastful spirit should not prevent us from learning from all and adopting the excellencies of each. As this great school has its departments and it is impossible for any to take the full course which is presented it is therefore my intention at present to speak only of the single subject of popular education and its progress in this and other countries.

It has been our custom to speak and write as if the United States alone enjoyed the blessings of free schools, and in this particular at least all other nations must come and learn from us. It is with some degree of embarrassment that I confess to having partially imbibed that theory myself.

Here arises the first difficulty in entering this great school; we have to unlearn much that we have acquired in the past, and we have to combat the prejudice which we have imbibed in favor of our system and our methods. If we would profit by our observations we must abandon our preconceived notions of our own superiority and be willing students in this world's university. The first point of excellence which we shall notice in other systems is their public buildings for school purposes. The most experienced architects are employed by the Government at the head of its plans for public buildings which will tend to insure the best health to their occupants. The principles of light, heat and ventilation are studied and applied in the construction of all grades of school houses and college buildings within the country. In Germany and nowhere except in America are these important considerations left to the whims and caprices of irresponsible school officials. In most other countries the school house is designed and erected by the State, but paid for by the local authorities; hence school houses of like capacities are similar in form and construction. They are designed by the most competent men in the land, men whose duty it is to give their entire time, talent and energy to the study of the one subject—the health, comfort and convenience of the pupil: their location is determined by science, not selfishness or whim of any local authority, but by a disinterested commissioner who is influenced alone by the best interests of the whole community. Here every school house is different from every other one, and while in our own town and cities our school buildings are mostly elegant in outward appearance, they are generally erected by those who have no knowledge of the laws of light and ventilation. The location of our houses is often determined by influences entirely foreign to the best interests of the educational wants of the districts; in one case the location is made in deference to the wishes of some man of influence, and who desires it convenient to his own farm; in another it is made in some ravine or swamp because the necessary land can be obtained at a low figure; occasionally the site is selected so as to give sale to the property of some ward or township politician, whose influence at the polls is dreaded by the school authorities; and not unfrequently we find the American school house standing side by side with the parish church, the pupil encouraged to study and cheered in his arduous labors by the sight of new-made graves and the mounds and marble slabs beneath which rest many of his nearest relations and most cherished friends.

If we talk about a State architect of public buildings, we are met with the cry that it will add the number of officers and increase the burden of taxation, and to allow state officers to select the school house sites would lessen the influence of the local authorities and tend toward the centralization of power.

If those who may visit the Centennial will examine the model houses sent by Sweden, Belgium and other nations, and will take the trouble to converse with those who represent the educational interests of France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Brazil and other nations, they will not so willingly condemn that centralization of power which employs the highest skill toward increasing the health and comfort of their children. May the time soon come when the loose disjointed school systems of the several States may give place to strong compact ones in which the best interests of the whole people will be consulted, local prejudices overruled and individual interests made subservient to the common good.

What a foolish dread we Americans have of centralization of power, especially in educational affairs. The Governor may at the request of the sheriff, send the militia of the State into a county or township and arrest the citizens thereof, and we feel no dread that our liberties will be destroyed, but should he under State law send commissioners to select a site for a school building and an architect to plan its structure, then, indeed, would our treated liberty be gone.

The next lesson we learn from our foreign neighbors is the general use of apparatus and objects in instructing the young. Object teaching with them is not a *hobby*, as we often find it in our schools, but is made a part of all their teachings, and everything that is capable of illustration is by means of objects made plain to the pupil. Measures, lines, weights, blocks, scales, clock-dials, air pumps, galvanic batteries and the mariner's compass are a part of the common furniture of every school room: not only are they used for illustrating the several subjects, but the children grow up as familiar with them in their uses as they do with the articles with which they conduct their noonday sports. In like manner they are moved with maps, charts and globes in many of the common buildings. Perhaps I do not err when I say that in this country ninety-nine out of every hundred, who, when entering the school-room for the first time as teachers, have no intention whatever of making it their life work, and experience shows that in the United States teachers average less than three years in the work.

With our teaching corps thus composed almost entirely of the young and inexperienced men and women of the land, how can we ever expect to reach that degree of excellence in our work which its importance demands?

Twenty years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted the skeleton of a school law, and left the people in the several localities to put it into force and vitalize it in operation. That august body has found no time since to examine its workings or improve its defects. Commissioners and committees have been appointed to investigate the workings of reform schools and penitentiaries and devise ways and means for their more perfect management, but no resolution has yet been adopted, or committee appointed to examine, amend and render more perfect the public school system of this great Commonwealth. To show the attention which other nations pay to it is unheard, and the importance with which it is viewed, by their rulers and statesmen, I quote first from Mr. Paul Sipsy, of Hungary, who in his remarks before the late convention of teachers at Wells, in Somersetshire, said, "That in his country they had a large fund for pensioning teachers who had given the best years of their lives to their calling. Their plan was to permit any one to retire on half-pay after thirty years' service, and to those who by reason of greater vitality or general health, continued their duty years in this branch of their country's service, will receive full pay during the balance of their lives."

De D. Matta, of Brazil, in speaking of the indifference which his government offered to teachers who continued in the profession, said, "The salary increases every year, and according to ability, merit, or vice and virtue, the teacher is entitled to more or less privileges. After having filled the duties of a prescribed period for five years, he becomes secure for life and the occupant cannot be dismissed except for criminality in the highest degree." The Government advances money to insure teachers' lives and thus to secure the future of their families. If illness should render the teacher unable to perform his duties, he is pensioned by the Government with a pension proportioned to his salary; and his children, like those of all other Government officers, from the highest down, are entitled to a liberal education at the expense of the State and irrespective of the circumstances of their parents. Even the servants of the Imperial College of Dom Pedro. After fifteen years' service, one-fourth is added to the salary after which it is increased by one-fifth added. After twenty-five years the teacher is presumed to be exhausted, and retires with his salary and additions continued as a pension. The teacher is furnished with a house rent free, generally attached to the school for convenience.

I have thus briefly given some of the prominent features of the systems of other nations; excellencies which, in my opinion, we would do well to imitate.

But it does not follow that, because in some things we are excelled by other nations, that we are to be discouraged in the work of the interests of popular education for he is from no point of view a public benefactor than impression. We have done much, in all probability we have done more than any other people in the world, considering the circumstances, but what we have done by push, energy and Yankee zeal, others have accomplished or are accomplishing by slower and more systematic processes; but the credit of awaking the world in the importance of universal education belongs almost exclusively to America.

The enthusiasm for free schools, which is now so general throughout the civilized world, had its birth in the United States and to-day and we are more proud than jealous or its spread to other lands. The learning from the exhibition at Philadelphia has not all to be of any one people, but they each learn from the other, and America is second to none in the great lessons she imparts to the world in civilization and progress. In passing the Art Gallery, I heard one lady say to another, as they viewed the beautiful sculpture and painting in the Italian department, 'I am ashamed of my country.' A lady, of more years and riper experience, hearing the remark, inquired of them if they had been to Agricultural Hall. On being answered in the negative, she replied, 'Go at once, and then you will no longer be ashamed of your country.'

At this great Exposition nations as well as individuals are public, and in the honors that the lessons learned by each may lead to their growth and development in all that tends to make the world better and happier. Turkey, whose unnatural barriers which have so long separated a common humanity into hostile tribes, now by the destruction of the whole east become the habitation of a common brotherhood, these thoughts are respectfully submitted.

A general discussion followed, on the subject matter of Mr. Luckey's lecture, in which Messrs. Burtt, Fulton, Eaton, Jones and Miss Bruce participated in by Mrs rs. Burtt, Eaton, Jones and Miss Bruce.

Mr. Burt said that he agreed that the schools of Europe are in some respects in advance of those of the United States, but he did not think that the system of centralization should receive any credit for it. He said that central education in a government was of little or no use or bad thing. It may be very good. Written upon the subject of education, but hand in hand with her ancient rival, Greece. She brings her offerings to our shores and worships at the shrine of the young republic.

Russia brings from her boundless empire products to vie with the richest and rarest and join with those of France her ancient and hereditary foe.

The American heart turns toward her offerings with more than its wonted enthusiasm when it is seen too plainly that although our dark night of war with rebellion the sympathy and friendship of this grand out empire for our cause of all others was constant as the constellations of her heavens, and loomed up in our behalf before the exciting nations with a power and grandeur like that of her northern lights.

Germany, by whose side we have done so much toward subduing our wilderness has found a sufficient time, while watching with a jealous eye her possessions beyond the Rhine to transfer for exhibition to our shores the specimens of her monster guns, as if to remind her neighbors of her warlike achievements. She is here without hundreds of flags to float upon her banners, for Frederick, Von Moltke, Humboldt, and Bismarck have each engraven their names high up on the scroll of fame.

Asia and Africa, once the seats of learning, have alike contributed to the grandeur of this great Exposition. It is said that when the first rays of the morning sun touched the statute of Memnon it gave out weird music as from an aerial harp and at sunrise groups were gathered around it for gratification and pleasure. There came the realization of this strange tradition; the sun of civilization has touched the imperishable monuments system of ancient Egypt and the Divine harmonies of progress and refinement answer at once its rising beams. Those who built the pyramids and worshipped the gods, Osis and Osiris, have been living graves who long ago on marvels of might and handicraft that overtop in majesty the work of their hands and with a brighter faith and a nobler hope kneel on our natal day of freedom under our banner of stars.

Far off Arabia pitches here her black tents of the desert the same as when the Prophet three thousand years ago wrote concerning the tents of Kedar.

China, the land of Confucius, and the island empire of Japan spread before us the civilization of this ancient history, and while, at the same time, are eagerly catching the inspiration of new ideas and new progress.

That elfin imp, Puck, in the play boasted that he could put a girdle around the earth in forty minutes, but what was thought attempted by the Almighty to try it, has done it in as many seconds. So looking upon the whole wide world at a glance we are startled by the achievements of the age and the practical realization of what was once only the conception of a poet's dream and regardless of the lessons of the past. The world is here with its civilization of the past and the present, and many of the nations of the earth are already profiting by observations concerning their people and their work. They may not equal us in some things but they excel us in others, and they are all worshipping the same God, but they are children of the same great Creator and no boastful spirit should not prevent us from learning from all and adopting the excellencies of each. As this great school has its departments and it is impossible for any to take the full course which is presented it is therefore my intention at present to speak only of the single subject of popular education and its progress in this and other countries.

Afternoon Session.

The Institute reassembled at half past one o'clock, Professor Burtt in the chair. Professor Luckey made the sad announcement of the death of Professor A. W. Bancroft, A. M., of the High School, and moved that a committee be appointed to prepare appropriate obituary resolutions, and make arrangements for attending the funeral. The following committee was appointed: Messrs. Harrison, Gourley, Wood, Cochran and Miss Jennie Ralston.

After the rendering of the "Hunter's Call" by Messrs. Slack, Darling and Horner, Professor G. Walter Dale, gave a lesson in elocution. The Professor resolved the members of the Institute into a class and gave the regular class drill which should fail to improve those who took an interest in the subject. These lessons are to be continued during the Institute.

Franklin Taylor, L.L. D., was next introduced to the audience, and gave a very entertaining opening address. The Doctor is affable and felicitous in the art of speaking, facile and generous, while speaking upon plain truths, in such a way as to give no offense.

Mr. Taylor said that he intended simply as an introduction, explaining in a very witty manner how he got here, what he proposed to do, &c.

After the address the nominations were made for the officers of the coming institute year, which resulted as follows:

Vice President, (two to be elected) Messrs. Alton Burtt, Gourley, Dr. Allison and Miss Rose A. McCleery.

Executive Committee, (three to be elected,) Messrs. Cochran, Harrison, Wilson, Jones, Forney, Smith, Andrews, Logan, Ford, and Miss Bruce.

Committee on Permanent Certificates, (five to be elected,—Forney, Burtt, Miss Graham, Miss Nicholls, Professors Wood, Logan, Ford, Fisher, Eaton, Cameron.

On motion of Professor Cochrane, George J. Luckey was added to the Committee on Obituary Resolutions, to act in case of late.

On motion the afternoon sessions were changed, to commence at 1 o'clock and close at 3½ o'clock.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Doran provided a very good dinner and lunch, on the first floor of the building.

The discussion on the "Assignment of Lessons," was continued by Professors Burtt and others.

Adjourned to meet in the evening at half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Burtt. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated nor the evening as fine as was anticipated for a select lecture. The exercises of the evening commenced with vocal music by the Alcott Club, led by Prof. Prosser, of the South Side. It consists of a double Quintette, and although a new club is perhaps equal to any amateur club in the city. "Comrades in Arms" was beautifully rendered. The voices are good and well rendered. We hope the club will favor us frequently in the future with their presence and songs.

After a few pointed remarks by Mr. Burtt on the object of Teachers' Institutes and the importance of a full attendance and the regular attendance of the teachers, Prof. Dale read a selection from Shakespeare—the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice," assuming six impersonations. The selection was well read.

Mr. Dale was followed by Professor Prosser, who rendered in very excellent style a ballad entitled, "When the Tide Comes In."

Dr. Taylor then addressed the meeting on the subject of "Education." He gave a brief history of the use and progress of education from the earliest times and the smallest beginnings. He then reviewed the present condition of education, from the lowest to the highest schools, and showed the influence which a proper education of the masses has upon the institutions of the country, in developing and bringing out men of ability to take a leading part in the political affairs of the nation, and in producing men to engage in original research in all departments of science. The Doctor's considerable of his elocutionist, espec